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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Anti-Japanese War Talk; What Is Behind It All?

Is It Intended to Oil Way of Billion-Dollar Defense Bill in Congress, a Shield Against Peace Groups or Disapproval of Closed Door in Asia?

It May Be One of These, All Three or Any Combination, Say Students of the Situation

Some Question Is Raised by Opponents of Rearmament Whether Pittman Spoke for the Administration and That an Avowal or Disavowal Is Needed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Best-informed observers of foreign policies heer see three major motives in the violent outburst of anti-Japanese sentiment in Congress this week:

1. To get up a head of steam necessary to carry the billion-dollar national defense program through Congress.
2. To reply to the "peace groups" whose criticism of the rearmament program have been all too effective.
3. To express again to Japan, not too officially, American disapproval of the closed door in Asia.

Beyond these coherent objectives are the personal stands of the principal spokesmen, such as Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who represents a Pacific-slope state where anti-Japanese feeling is strong anyway, and Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D) of Illinois, who fears an alliance between Japan and Russia.

All the same, there is to be detected a faint strain of regret in some State Department circles that the Pittman speech yesterday was quite so violent in its expressions of distrust of a friendly power. That the State Department does not rise up as one man and disclaim the declarations of Congress' ranking official in foreign affairs is perhaps the most notable fact in the whole incident.

For, while Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was forced to disavow responsibility for the speech, he did this so cautiously that he left the implication of considerable sympathy with the Pittman stand. This impression is confirmed by much behind-the-scenes comment of State Department officials.

Fleas Good for a Dog

One revealing observation was that of an official who said:

"We have to have these jingoistic speeches every once in a while to counteract the influence of the pacifists. Those people are always giving Japan the impression that we are laying down. We're not. We are a peaceful people, but at the same time we won't be trampled upon. The peace people give that impression, and we have to go to the opposite extreme in order to disabuse Japan."

A firmer attitude toward Japan has been discernible in State Department circles for some time. While neither Secretary Hull nor Norman H. Davis, Ambassador-at-Large now in London, have publicly allied themselves with the anti-Japanese group, it is common talk in diplomatic circles that they are far closer to what are called the "jingoists" than the public usually suspects.

Partial to Big Navy

They sympathize altogether with the big national defense program, believing a strong navy to be necessary for prestige purposes, and to convince Japan that the United States has not become a "decadent nation."

Moreover, a number of technical authorities on the Far East are fairly outspoken in their criticisms of Japan, and their attitude is:

"Senator Pittman may have put it rather bluntly, but there was a lot of truth in what he said!"

Such is the mood in most official circles here these days. But exactly where it is leading is less clear. The Pittman speech wound up with a broad assertion of national policy:

Duty to Protect Citizens

"By every obligation imposed upon a government it is our duty, in honor and in good conscience, to defend and protect our citizens and those dependent upon us for protection, not only in the far Pacific but wherever they may be.

"Apparently this cannot be accomplished through treaties, and if that be so, then there is only one answer, and that is dominating naval and air forces."

This "obligation" to protect American citizens everywhere is a revival of the "civis romanum sum" doctrine: the nation that "the flag follows the trader," and has not been proclaimed so broadly since early Coolidge days.

Change in Public Opinion

It was the general impression of observers that the American people had changed their minds, and were prepared to let foreign trade take its own risks.

But Senator Pittman, after a long and favorable quotation from a speech by Prof. Grover Clark urging collective action to enforce the Nine Power Treaty, the Kellogg Pact, and the League of Nations Covenant, said:

"I deeply regret to be compelled to admit that his suggested cure for war—namely, the enforcement of peace treaties—failed to receive official endorsement."

The implication was that Senator Pittman favored use of force to apply

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Government Split Over Communism Denied in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 11 (AP)—A reported split in the Mexican Government over the labor policies of President Cardenas was denied today by Gen. Saturnino Cedillo, Secretary of Agriculture, and considered the most conservative member of the Cabinet.

General Cedillo said in an interview he had not resigned and does not intend to do so.

"President Cardenas's policy favoring labor and protecting workers in the field and factory is not Communism, although some enemies of the Government have tried to make it appear to be absurd radicalism," General Cedillo stated.

Communist Outbreaks

He said there have been small Communist outbreaks in Mexico "similar to those in the United States and other parts of the world," but that they are unimportant.

Deputy Luis Mora Tovar, leader of the left wing in the Chamber of Deputies, asserted "ousted politicians" were responsible for a recent anti-Communist demonstration by business leaders in Monterrey in an effort to create difficulties for the Government.

In Monterrey, business men after a meeting said they did not agree with the President's statements that Communism does not exist in Mexico and that their demonstration was unnecessary.

Ouster Demanded

They added that they are prepared to prove to the President that such agitation is being carried on and to renew a demand for the replacement of T. Martinez Perez, president of the board of conciliation and arbitration for the State of Nuevo Leon. President Cardenas is in Monterrey attempting to adjust differences.

Tampico, where five persons were killed and 18 wounted in labor clashes Sunday, was orderly today with federal troops on guard against disorders.

Mexican Bandits Kidnap Two U. S. Mine Officials

ETZATLAN, Jalisco, Mex., Feb. 11 (AP)—A band of Mexican kidnapers fled into the mountains of northern Jalisco State today with two American mining men, seized in a surprise assault on the Ampara Mine Company office.

The bandits yesterday carried off Samuel C. Saneuss, assistant manager of the company, operators of the Mazata mine, and Paul W. Avery, an engineer.

George H. Winter, American consul at Guadalajara, 75 miles southeast of here, said he requested Mexican military authorities to withhold troops from a pursuit of the bandits until ransom negotiations could be undertaken.

Bulgar Officers Warned to Stay Out of Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulg.—One of the first sweeping activities of the new Bulgarian Government has been to impress upon the army officers that they must stay out of politics.

For the past 18 months officers have been trying to run the country. They have been endeavoring completely to reconstruct Bulgaria's social, economic and political life. They thought they could reform education, business, agriculture, and foreign affairs. Undoubtedly, there was need of fundamental reform, but the officers seem to have failed, leaving matters more confused than they found them.

Finally, the King succeeded in removing them from governmental positions and in reasserting his authority. Now, his new War Minister is going from garrison to garrison, and in impressive meetings with the officers, telling them that their mission is to serve the King and people as soldiers. They are to be above all parties and take orders from King Boris alone.

Those who do not accept these orders will be removed from the service.

Canadians Ask Well - Defined Foreign Policy

Public Opinion Stirred for Abandonment of Old Isolationism

World Co-operation

By **Henry Edison Williams**
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Stirred by issues accentuated by the League sanctions against Italy and other overseas alignments, Canadians begin to seek delineation of a foreign policy consistent with her status as a nation.

While the subject periodically has cropped up in political affrays, it has usually assumed the appearance of a merely transient bone of contention, a theme for pyrotechnics and flag waving with few results affecting Canada's proverbial attitude toward foreign affairs—a somewhat undefined mixture of Monroe Doctrine and Rule Britannia.

Now, however, evidence accumulates that the need for a well-defined foreign policy is arousing public thought.

Press Aroused

Especially significant is the reponse to a number of published articles that appeared in periodicals with large Canadian circulations, notable among which are the writings of Col. Wilfred Bovey of McGill University, Dr. John W. Dafoe, editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, and Sir Robert Falconer, a former president of Toronto University.

With such distinguished spokesmen emphasizing the necessity for a definite foreign policy, Canada is turning from the old North American isolationist policy and considering international responsibilities on a broader basis. This course has been forced upon the land of the maple leaf as a consequence of Canada's conspicuous service in the World War, her respected status in the League of Nations, and her commercial importance.

Interdependence

Briefly arrayed, the reasons presented for a more vital Canadian participation in world diplomacy and trade, revolve about the fact that the Dominion is so essentially in a state of interdependence relative to other nations. Her friends declare that this is true not only geographically, but likewise politically and economically.

Canada, it is pointed out, lies on half the main trade routes, half the seaways, highways and airways of the northern hemisphere. Its two trans-continental railroads and its steamship lines comprise important links in the world's transportation system. Hence the world's business charts should find parallels in Canadian prosperity. Canadians are practically all touched by the transportation business and the world is their natural customer, to say nothing of the fact that scenically the Dominion offers incomparable attractions to tourists at home and from abroad.

Richest Per Capita?

Possibly, in natural resources, the richest people per capita in the world, and with a splendid agricultural population, Canada has much to hope for through the development of foreign trade. In fact, writing in Maclean's Magazine, Colonel Bovey puts it this way: "Canada cannot really prosper except through international relations, and until we turn our thoughts much more to these relations we shall not prosper at all."

Since the prosperity of Canada largely depends upon peace at home

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British Assert Claim

By a Staff Artist

Off South America

Ownership of These Islands East of Patagonia Has Long Been in Controversy

Britain Warns Argentina Off Falkland Islands

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, has disclosed that Great Britain still considers the Falkland Islands off the American continent as British territory.

In a written answer to a House of Commons question yesterday, he said that Great Britain had warned Argentina that the issuance of postage stamps showing the islands to be Argentina's property "can only be detrimental to the good relations of the two countries."

Mr. Eden was asked by Lord Apsley whether Great Britain had taken any steps to object to the stamps and "whether any international convention exists to prevent the issue of misleading stamps of this kind."

Mr. Eden answered: "In so far as the issue by the Argentine Government of the stamps in question is based on an assertion of an Argentine claim to the Falkland Islands, I welcome the opportunity of stating that His Majesty's Government cannot admit any such claim to the islands, which are British territory.

"The Argentine Government already is well aware of the views of His Majesty's Government on the subject, but His Majesty's ambassador in Buenos Aires has been instructed once more to draw the attention of the Argentine Government to the fact that no useful purpose can be served by the issue of the stamps in question, which can only be detrimental to the good relations of the two countries.

"The answer to the second part of the question is in the negative."

The Falkland islands are 300 miles east of Patagonia, the southern tip of the American continent. They are about 100 in number with a population of only 2290.

They were first discovered by the British near the close of the sixteenth century. In 1764 the French took possession. Two years later the Spanish bought the colony which had been established there.

The British tried to take West Falkland in 1767 but were driven out by the Spanish. Great Britain finally took possession in 1832, but Argentina for many years has protested her right to sovereignty.

The Falkland Islands were the scene of a British naval victory during the World War on Dec. 8, 1914, when a British squadron under Vice-Admiral Sturdee, secretly dispatched from England, destroyed a German squadron commanded by Admiral von Spee.

Conference Sets Rent Ability Of Slum Tenant at $6.25 a Room

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—With two thirds of all the tenant families in America's cities unable to pay more than $6.25 a room, or one-half the rental private initiative has been able to allow them, the "only way out" of the nation's slum problem is a plan of federal housing aid subsidies to local agencies, according to an "economic brief" laid before President Roosevelt by the National Public Housing Conference.

Drawn up by Evans Clark, economic adviser to the New York City Housing Authority, the report shows that the lowest monthly rentals feasible through private financing, even in the latter-day form of limited-dividend corporations, is $11 a room. Thus, it declares, "the current claims of the Committee for Economic Recovery and other agencies that low-rent housing can be produced by private initiative are untenable."

Low Interest Rate

Referring to the $6,500,000,000 in disbursements or commitments under the New Deal housing aid policy, the report finds that only 1 per cent of this total has gone "in aid of genuine low rental housing," with more than 99 per cent going to assist private owners. The premise of its recommendation is that public housing agencies could tap private capital, if federal grants to cover part of the financing were combined with ordinary loans.

The alternative to this method would be government loans to cover the entire cost of financing at an interest rate not greater than nine tenths of 1 per cent. The combination financing would draw private capital increasingly as the interest rate on loans was lowered, the report contends, "because the net income of projects then can service a larger private loan."

Thus the interest rate on low rental housing bodies could be made to approximate that of prime governmental obligations through federal, state or city underwriting of mortgages on projects in guarantees of interest and principal,

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Yugoslavia Cuts Budget Deficit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—In a world of budget deficits that often coincide with enlarged spending, Yugoslavia has rigorously cut its outgo until in 1935 it was only 73 per cent of the figure in 1930, an all-time peak.

This information is contained in a comprehensive brochure on "Yugoslavia of Today," issued by the press section in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In French, the 435-page document gives biographical sketches of the reigning Karageorgevitch dynasty, history of the formation of Yugoslav political unity, and data on the resources and culture of the country.

Of all the countries of Europe, Yugoslavia is reported seventh in exploitable waterpower. Developed waterpower places the country eleventh among European states.

Press Is Victor But Faces New Freedom Fight

Freed of Tax Incubus It Must Repel Dictation by Selfish Interests

That Is Its Own Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—In a time of national stress the Supreme Court has saved American newspapers from one threat to their freedom: taxation; it is up to the newspapers themselves to escape from a greater threat, the dictation of special and selfish interests.

That is the conclusion that many thoughtful students of public opinion have reached today, following the Supreme Court's striking defense of the freedom of the press.

Other observers are pointing out that the court's decision is in some sense a change from the decision in 1931 on the Minnesota newspaper gag law.

Issue Has Changed

That statute was also negatived, but in a 5-4 decision. Justices Sutherland, Butler, van Devanter, and McReynolds defended the Minnesota gag law. Today, it is commented, freedom of the press is a vital and pressing issue, whereas in 1931 it seemed almost an academic matter.

The opportunity given the court to rise unanimously and strike down a dictatorially-enacted Louisiana law is regarded in Washington as an important national event. But if it is matched by an equal determination on the part of newspapers to declare and preserve their own freedom, the victory will be double. Observers who reach this conclusion, it must be said, come mainly from outside newspaper ranks.

Bound to Fortify Press

Keen debates on the challenge to the freedom of the press have been going on for over a year now, with one group criticizing the papers themselves for being under special control, giving way to sensationalism, and so on.

By and large, the papers have defended themselves by denying most of the charges, and turning the attack on government—state and nation—many of whose subordinate agencies were claimed to be infringing press liberties.

But the Court's decision has an indirect bearing on this important controversy; it convinces newspapers that at least they have one strong defender against possible aggression of the legislative or administrative wings of government. And in its own right, the decision is taken as a defense at once of freedom of opinion and a blow at undemocratic state government.

Unanimity Stresses Stand

It further shows what an impregnable position the Court attains when its nine justices speak as one man, without the bitter interchanges which a 5—4 or 6—3 decision brings. Moreover, coming at the start of a

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Western Cattlemen Urge Canada-Russia Trade Resumption

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 11—G. G. Serkau of Winnipeg, representing western cattle interests, is in the capital conferring with W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in the hope of reviving the great prewar trade with Russia.

Although former Premier R. B. Bennett would not listen to Mr. Serkau's scheme for commercial intercourse between the two countries, it is understood that Premier W. L. Mackenzie King is more open to reason in this direction.

Mr. Serkau proposes to ship annually 100,000 head of cattle to Russia in exchange for the latter's anthracite and other commodities. Canada's cattle exports alone, he estimates, would have a value of $8,000,000, and lesser agricultural products $2,000,000. This trade is contingent, however, on opening the dominion's doors to the entry of $10,000,000 worth of Russian coal, petroleum and phosphates for agricultural use.

Canadian companies now enjoying monopolistic control of the importation and distribution of anthracite will no doubt bring pressure to bear on the Government in order to prevent such competition, insisting that the present embargo on coal continues.

Both-way trade with Russia, once valued at some $20,000,000, has been reduced to practically nothing on account of Canada's embargoes and prohibitive valuations for duty purposes.

Snowbound News Staff Reads Copy Over Wire

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 10 (AP)—The Grand Haven (Mich.) Tribune was edited by remote control today.

Almon W. McCall, editor, and most of his staff have been snowbound in Grand Rapids since Saturday, when they came here to attend a Lincoln Day banquet.

Today they read copy, wrote heads, and planned the makeup of the Tribune in the Grand Rapids bureau of the Associated Press, telephoning their instructions to Grand Haven along with the copy.

U. S. Yields on Big Cruisers In Tentative Pact at London; Can Replace 10,000 Ton Ships

Proposed Holiday Hailed at Washington as Step to Naval Stability

Fleet Well Stocked In Cruiser Class

U. S. to Push Construction of Destroyers, Battleships and Auxiliary Craft

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Tentative agreement by American delegates at the London Naval Conference to a five-year holiday in heavy cruiser building may look like a concession to England which has long sought abolition of such ships, but is actually viewed here as a double victory on the one hand for American naval interests and on the other for the general cause of naval stability.

Certain it is that the parade of retired naval officers which passed before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee following the 1930 conference, protesting against what they considered a base surrender of American interests, will not be repeated this year if the cruiser holiday is written into a treaty.

Construction Pushed

It is well known, of course, that the United States Navy is the only navy in the world which sets any important value on the big 10,000-ton cruisers carrying eight-inch guns. And it is also true that American naval experts have long resisted efforts of the other naval powers to persuade the United States to renounce that type of ship.

But since that last Naval Conference in 1930 the United States has been building cruisers as fast as its shipyards could turn them out and today has either built or appropriated for the maximum number of cruisers permitted under existing treaty—which incidentally is the

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Wide World

Norman H. Davis
Chief American Delegate, Who Agrees to Reduce Cruiser Demands

8000 Tons to Be Top Limit for Other Nations' Cruisers

Early Battleship Accord Expected

French Likely to Ease Bar on German Entry Into Agreement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 11—The United States, departing from its stand for 10,000-ton cruisers, has agreed to a tentative formula at the Naval Conference by which vessels in this category would be limited to 8000 tons, with guns no heavier than 6.1 inches in caliber. Submarines would not exceed 2000 tons, mounting five-inch guns.

Under this proposed agreement with Great Britain, France and Italy, the United States would be allowed to replace existing 10,000 tonners when they reach their age limit. The limitation pact would be for five years.

Compromise Plan

The agreement reached on these figures yesterday has been referred to the drafting committee. It is emphasized, however, that the agreement is only tentative, pending solution of the battleship controversy.

All the delegations except that of the United States, want to fix a lower battleship limit than 35,000 tons and 16-inch guns.

But as the United States agreed to compromise on the size of cruisers there is a possibility that there may be a similar arrangement with regard to capital ships. It is expected that the 35,000 ton maximum will be adopted.

Germany and Russia

Apart from these technical details, difficulty still persists on the question of whether other powers, like Germany and Russia, should be invited to adhere to any agreement if and when it is reached.

There is reason to believe, however, that French objections to Germany's adhesion are now less rigid than formerly. It is recognized that without the participation of the other naval powers a four-power pact would lose a lot of its value.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Feb. 11

Strikes—Taxi Men March; Hotel Workers Wait

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

New York—This city continued to be the unquiet sector of the labor-employer front as:

Union taxi drivers planned to march to City Hall in protest against alleged "blacklisting" of 550 striking drivers.

Hotel employees, numbering more than 10,000 in 210 hotels, awaited the first syllable of the strike order.

Agreement, tentatively reached at zero hour, appears to have spiked a strike of 105,000 dressmakers scheduled for tomorrow. Reliable information disclosed that an understanding had been arrived at by the union and five dressmakers' associations.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Disturbances in the coal mines of Terre Haute have subsided sufficiently to enable Governor McNutt to end martial-law in Vigo and Sullivan Counties. Thus Indiana for the first time since Oct. 9, 1933, finds all its counties divested of martial law.

Captives—U. S. Missionaries Held in Ethiopia

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Addis Ababa—Foreign capitals, notably Washington and London, were jolted by the news that an Ethiopian chieftain was holding captive in a remote southwestern province an American missionary and his family and a Canadian missionary. The American missionary, according to official reports received at the State Department, is the Rev. H. B. Street, member of the Sudan Interior Mission. The Canadian is said to be John Trewin of the same mission.

Some accounts depict the chieftain as a corrupt savage executing a savage role; others present him as "over-zealous" for the safety of the missionaries. There is general agreement that the diplomatic wires are humming as Canada and America seek the release of their nationals.

Rome— Italy is said to be collecting evidence of a decidedly embarrassing nature to Great Britain. Allegedly this evidence gives specific information about the part played by British advisers and armament salesmen in supporting the Ethiopian cause against Italy. The final results of this investigation will be dumped before the League of Nations, it is said.

Olympics—U. S. Beats Czechoslovakia at Hockey

Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Ger.—The United States hockey team rebounded from its trouncing by Italy to defeat the puck-pushers of Czechoslovakia 2 to 0 in the first game of a second round-robin series, the Associated Press reported. Ivar Ballangrud of Norway won the 500-meter speed skating championship to underline still further the excellence of the Scandinavian countries in winter sports.

American women skaters compete: Sports Page.

Liquor—Smuggling by Norwegian Boats Charged

Washington—State Department officials today sat down and looked at photographs, along with Wilhelm Munthe De Morenstiterne, Norwegian Minister. The photographs pictured alleged Norwegian smuggler craft, which American officials charge have brought 360,000 gallons of liquor into America illegally. The Norwegian Minister assured the State Department that his government would investigate the allegations, the Associated Press reported.

Similar protests were lodged with the Belgian Ambassador, Count Robert Van der Straten-Ponthoz. Smuggled liquor cargoes in Belgian boats are alleged to involve $1,000,000 in duties.

Farm Bills—Shuffled for Next Deal

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Washington—The battle of farm bills began in earest today. The subsidy-soil conservation plan, supported by the Administration, was

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Boston News Today:

Newton Teachers Protest Reardon Appointment
Grand Jury to Get Fin Com Charges
Harvard Refuses $10,000 From Hanfstaengl
CCC Boys Rest Comfortably After Rescue From Ice
Boston Harbor Frozen Over for First Time
Military Training Stirs Row at State House

These and many other stories and features of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Chile Abandons Sales Tax in Face Of Many Protests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The sales tax, one of the main pivots of the budget for two years, has disappeared. A long struggle between the Treasury and the retail trade ended in the former's capitulation. Finance Minister Gustavo Ross found it impossible to resist the cumulative protests of the small traders and the strikes and rumors of strikes which resulted from his 2 per cent surcharge on the nation's business.

The victorious opposition based their case on two main points:

1. That the 2 per cent was duplicated in each process of manufacture and sale;
2. That it could not be applied justly because many small-scale traders avoided payment by transacting in cash.

The first point was illustrated in the case of bread, which actually became charged with 2 per cent for the farmers (wheat), 2 per cent for the millers (flour) and 2 per cent for the bakers (bread).

To compensate the loss of revenue the Finance Minister pushed through Congress an extra 5 per cent import tax, to be levied on all goods entering the country with the exception of certain products of vital necessity. He expects to get more money this way without prejudicing the voiceferous shopkeeping class. An extra 2½ per cent tax will also be placed on interest and commission transactions.

Foreign merchants and national manufacturers are complaining that the 5 per cent will hit their trade, but the Finance Minister is not overconcerned with these protests. Congress has voted him temporary leave of absence to manage his personal affairs in Europe after three years' continuous service at the treasury. This indicates that he has no immediate fears for his financial administration. He plans an early leave for Paris and London.

Cuban Flier Starts Natal-to-Africa Hop

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 10 (AP)—Lieut. Antonio Menendez of the Cuban navy was flying the south Atlantic today, headed to Bathurst, Africa, from Natal.

He left the Brazilian city at 11:10 p. m. (9:10 E. S. T.) last night.

The airline, Condor Syndicate, announced his departure from Natal and the schedule for his flight.

Condor said Menendez expected to be in the air 16½ hours, but that he was carrying 530 gallons of gasoline—enough to last him 22 hours.

Menendez started his transatlantic hop after a flight to Natal by easy stages from Cuba.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

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attacked and supported on the Senate floor. A new farm bill was introduced by Republican Leader McNary, providing for higher tariffs, payments to farmers based on the domestic allotment plan, and use of custom receipts to stimulate production of new products.

Into the White House went Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation to assure the President that his organization is behind the Administration bill 1,250,000 strong. This indorsement is believed to have great pertinency to those who are asking if the Administration's pinch-hitting farm plan will mollify the farmers.

Mongolia—More 'Incidents' Worry Soviets

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Moscow—Mass-producton of border incidents continues apace on the Eastern frontiers of Russia, where they touch on those of Outer Mongolia. A Soviet news dispatch from Urga, Outer Mongolia, charged that Japanese and Manchoukuan troops were being concentrated along the Outer Mongolian border, the Associated Press reported.

The object of these concentrations, according to the Soviet dispatch, is the creation by Japan of "new and more serious provocations." It is generally understood that Outer Mongolia is Russia's special charge and that what provokes Mongolia provokes Russia.

Washington—United States Senator J. Hamilton Lewis yesterday in the Senate warned of a sinister "ganging-up" of Japan and Russia against the United States.

Egypt—Basis for Treaty Parley Agreed Upon

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

London—Prospect of still further watering down Anglo-Egyptian differences appeared today as England and Egypt were reported to have agreed on a basis for negotiations.

Egypt had held back. It demanded assurances that failure of the contemplated conferences would in nowise deprive it of its victory in winning from England restoration of the Constitution granted it in 1923 and suspended in 1930. The British High Commissioner, Sir Miles Lampson, has just conveyed the desired assurances to Egyptian officials.

With the students of Egypt acting as intransigent shock troops, Egypt has united in a strong push for ultimate, full-fledged independence. It won autonomy of a sort in the restoration of the Constitution. Now it wants a treaty with Great Britain that will square as nearly as possible with its goal of independence. Such a treaty will be the subject of the negotiations agreed to.

U. S. Concession—Powers Cut Cruiser Limit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London—A concession by the United States made possible the first major tentative agreement at the Naval Conference here. The United States agreed to relinquish insistence upon building any additional 10,000-ton cruisers, while being accorded the privilege of replacing existing 10,000-ton cruisers with those of the same tonnage. This compromise enabled the United States to join with England, France and Italy in agreeing to build cruisers with an 8000-ton limit for the next five years.

The most knotty problem of the conference—that of the size of battleships—may be untangled now as a result of the American concession. America's yielding on cruisers may induce the other powers to yield to the United States's demand for 35,000-ton battleships.

Naval Conference moves toward understandings: Page 1.

Red Editor—Bucharin Given Verbal Trouncing

Moscow—Russia's noted Nicholas Bucharin, editor of the Government organ Izvestia, spoke "out of turn" and has been verbally trounced in the party's official newspaper, the Pravda, according to the Associated Press, he spoke slightingly of Russia's masses before the Revolution, saying they were characterized by "Asiatic idleness."

This viewpoint collided with Lenin's concept of the majesty of Russia's millions whom he held to be great because they could stage the Russian Revolution. The Pravda announced that Comrade Bucharin "must correct his ideas."

Peace and War—Defense Budget Championed

By Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—Tangible movements toward the consolidation of amity between South and North America were taken in the capital, as bellicose talk stirred American-Japanese relations.

Nationalistic oratory flamed through Congress as Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, launched a severe attack upon Japan. Japan was criticized for its aggressive program toward China; America's freedom of the sea doctrine was reaffirmed despite any future neutrality legislation and pacifists were assailed for their attacks on the national defense budget.

A favorable report on the record-breaking $543,341,000 War Department appropriation bill was read in the House, synchronizing with the rattling of alarums in the Senate.

Latin-American diplomatists plugged ahead with plans for an Inter-American conference on the establishment of peace machinery to clinch the "good neighbor policy" between the Americas. Tentatively the conference is dated for September in Washington.

The neutrality bill has been shelved for this session, although some stretching of the present neutrality policy may yet be possible. The high hopes for an effective neutrality policy seem to have fallen into the various pitfalls of isolationist sentiment in the Senate, and apathy among its friends.

Flight—Rose Sets England-Cape Town Record

Cape Town—Tommy Rose slept through the acclaim, after establishing a record for the England-to-Cape Town solo flight. The Associated Press reported that after clipping 13 nours and 17 minutes from the previous record of 4 days, 6 hours and 55 minutes set by Mrs. Amy Johnson Mollison. Rose calmly started to catch up on his sleep.

President Praises Police of New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Praise for the New York City police force by President Roosevelt and praise for the new-deal Administration by New York City post-office workers featured the annual ball and entertainment of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association at Madison Square Garden and a dinner to Postmaster General James A. Farley at the Astor Hotel here Saturday night.

The President, addressing the New York police force over the telephone from the White House in Washington, declared that in the future, as in the past, he would place his dependence upon these patrolmen when in this city, "just as many millions of your friends and neighbors are doing every day and every night."

The dinner to Mr. Farley brought out more than 3000 employees of the New York City post office, who paid $6 each. Mr. Farley, the chief speaker, declared that President Roosevelt had constantly sought improvement of government services, to make government as a whole more responsive to the needs of the people.

The dinner had a political atmosphere, and was the occasion for a welcome to James A. Walker, formerly Tammany Mayor of New York.

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Press Is Victor But Faces New Freedom Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

political campaign when freedom and vigilance of all organs of public opinion is demanded, the decision takes on direct and topical significance.

But it was not felt that the Louisiana law was likely to spread to other states. The challenge to the press now comes from other quarters. As Mr. Justice Sutherland points out in the Court's decision:

"In view of the persistent search for new subjects of taxation, it is not without significance that, with the single exception of the Louisiana statutes, so far as we can discover, no state during the 150 years of our national existence has undertaken to impose a tax like that now in question."

Massachusetts Tried It

It was the stamp tax on newspapers, in the Court's decision, which in 1765 constituted a main factor in arousing the American Colonists to protest against taxation without representation. And it was the Commonwealth of Massachusetts which—prior to the passage of the First Amendment of the Constitution—sought to anticipate Huey Long.

"In 1785," the Court says, "only four years before Congress had proposed the First Amendment, the Massachusetts Legislature, following the English example, imposed a stamp tax on all newspapers and magazines. The following year an advertisement tax was imposed. Both taxes met with such violent opposition that the former was repealed in 1786 and the latter in 1788."

Makes Literary Allusion

The English-born Mr. Justice Sutherland appropriately brought John Milton into his decision—a reversion in some measure to the richly illustrated opinions that the late Mr. Justice Holmes loved to write. In recent months, the decisions and opinions have been too sharp and controversial to leave room for expansive literary references. John Milton it was who in 1644 published his "Appeal for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing." Said Mr. Justice Sutherland:

"He vigorously defended the right of every man to make public his honest views 'without previous censure'; and declared the impossibility of finding any man base enough to accept the office of censor and at the same time good enough to perform its functions."

On Milk Price Fixing

The court's vigorous unanimity on the newspaper-tax case was broken upon the sharper and more controversial reef of price-fixing. With Mr. Justice Roberts and Chief Justice Hughes returning to what is called the "liberal" fold, the court summoned a five-man majority to endorse a form of price-fixing in the New York milk business.

By their decision, independent dealers with unadvertised brands of milk can sell their product at one cent a quart less than the advertised brands.

But the two borderline justices broke away to join the so-called "conservative" members of the Court in deciding that milk firms which have entered business after April 10, 1933 shall not be required to charge the higher price

First Decision Minority

In the first decision, Justices McReynolds, Van Devanter, Sutherland, and Butler presented a minority opinion briefly condemning legislation "abolishing competition and perpetuating differences." When it came to the second decision, Justices Brandeis, Cardozo, and Stone in their minority opinion declared the two majority decisions to be incompatible.

Justice Cardozo said:

"I have not seen the judicial scales so delicately poised and so accurately graduated as to balance and record the subtleties of all these rival equities and make them ponderable and legible beyond a reasonable doubt. To say that the statute is not void beyond a reasonable doubt is to say that it is valid."

TVA Still in Balance

It is now 52 days since the Court finished hearing the TVA case. This was no unusual interval for the "horse and buggy days" of early jurisprudence, but it is very unusual for recent decades. The gold-clause cases took only 38 days of pondering; the AAA case, despite Christmas, took 27 days; the processing-tax appeal required some 2½ hours.

Next Monday the Court will hand down decisions, and then is expected to recess for a fortnight. Therefore the present expectation is that the decision is likely then. But nobody except the justices and their close-mouthed secretaries knows anything about the real reasons for the delay. Gossip—proved wrong for several weeks now—still continues to flow.

Philadelphia Curbs Crime Among Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11—District gains in the fight to save youth from crime are reported by the Crime Prevention Association of Philadelphia for the year 1935. Arrests of boys between 16 and 20 years of age declined 15 per cent, the 1935 total being 7262 as against 8564 for 1934.

Arrests of boys in this age group reached a new low in December when only 395 figured in police cases. Burglaries decreased from 55 in November to nine in December, but robberies increased from eight to nine and automobile thefts from 11 to 12. No boys were held for murder in November but six were arrested in December.

The association reports that the crime prevention division of the Bureau of Police will soon have 12 men working in it and the force will later be increased to 20. In addition, 150 WPA workers will soon be assisting both the crime prevention division and the association. They will supervise youths who have been arrested and will teach at the eight boys' clubs.

Louisiana Law Curbing Press Is Killed by Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Louisiana law passed at the behest of the late Senator Huey P. Long, taxing newspaper and other advertising, was killed by the Supreme Court yesterday as an unconstitutional restraint upon the freedom of the press.

"This seems to be a device to limit a free press," declared Justice Sutherland in the Court's unanimous decision. "Suppression or abridgment of a free press cannot be viewed except with concern."

He said an "informed and enlightened opinion" has been at stake throughout history, and that restraints on newspapers plainly were prohibited by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The Louisiana law, passed in 1934, when Long dominated the State's politics, taxed newspaper, magazine and motion picture advertisements. It imposed a 2 per cent gross receipts tax on advertisements in publications with a weekly circulation of 20,000 or more.

Killed in Louisiana Court

A three-judge federal district court in Louisiana had held the legislation unconstitutional and enjoined the State from enforcing it.

Thirteen newspapers challenging the legislation claimed it violated "freedom of the press" and was intended to punish them for opposing the Long political forces.

Counsel for the State replied the "country weekly is regarded as a civic institution, whereas the large dailies are huge commercial enterprises." They contended the liberty of the press was not involved.

The law provided that any person violating any provision of it was guilty of a misdemeador and subject to a fine of $500, six months' imprisonment or both. Corporations could have been fined $500 for each violation.

Not an Ordinary Tax

The decision said the Court did not intend to suggest that the owners of newspapers "are immune from any of the ordinary forms of taxation or support of the Government.

"But this is not an ordinary form of tax, but one single in kind, with a long history of hostile misuse against the freedom of the press.

"The predominant purpose of the grant of immunity here invoked was to preserve an untrammeled press as a vital source of public information.

"The newspapers, magazines, and other journals of the country, it is safe to say, have shed and continue to shed more light on the public and business affairs of the nation than any other instrumentality of publicity; and since informed public opinion is the most potent of all restraints upon misgovernment, the suppression or abridgment of the publicity afforded by a free press cannot be regarded otherwise than with grave concern.

Why Tax Is Bad

"The tax here involved is bad not because it takes money from the pocket of the appellees. If that were all, a wholly different question would be presented.

"It is bad, because, in the light of its history and of its present setting, it is seen to be a deliberate and calculated device in the guise of a tax to limit the circulation of information to which the public is entitled in virtue of the constitutional guarantee.

"A free press stands as one of the great interpreters between the Government and the people.

"In view of the persistent search for new subjects of taxation, it is not without significance that, with the single exception of the Louisiana statute, so far as we can discover, no state during the 150 years of our national existence has undertaken to impose a tax like that now in question.

Meant As Penalty

"The form in which the tax is imposed is in itself sufficient. It is not measured or limited by the volume of advertisement. It is measured alone by the extent of the circulation of the publication in which the advertisements are carried, with the plain purpose of penalizing the publishers and curtailing the circulation of a selected group of newspapers.

"Having reached the conclusion that the act imposing the tax in question is unconstitutional under the due process of law clause, because it abridges the freedom of the press, we deem it unnecessary to consider the further ground assigned that it also constitutes a denial of the equal protection of the laws."

Further discussing the contention of the newspapers that the tax abridged the freedom of the press, the court said this point "presents a question of the utmost gravity and importance; for, if well made, it goes to the heart of the natural rights of the members of an organized society, united for their common good, to impart and acquire information about their common interest."

Japanese War Talk—What Is Back of It?

(Continued from Page 1)

peace treaties, and Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho was quick to pin him down.

Pittman Evades Question

The Idaho Senator demanded to know what "enforce the peace treaties" meant.

Senator Pittman did not give a concrete reply, but referred to "a conference of the nine powers," and "proper representations to the Japanese Government."

But Frederick J. Libby, secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, today sought to put Senator Pittman in still further difficulties. He says:

"Senator Pittman advocates in effect building up our naval and air forces to a point where we can cross the Pacific and fight Japan for the sake of our investments in China.

Calls for Public Statement

"I do not believe that this particular motive for spending further billions annually on our military forces will commend itself to the American people when thoroughly understood.

"Our people are overwhelmingly and enthusiastically in favor of staying out of foreign wars, whether in Europe or in Asia. Why is Senator Pittman attempting to ride roughshod over this sentiment?

"If, as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he is representing the policy of the Administration, that fact ought to be known. If he is not, why does the Administration permit him to misrepresent it?"

'Let Him Roar,' Japanese Press Says of Pittman

TOKYO, Feb. 11 (Tuesday) (AP)—Late editions of Tokyo morning newspapers made the statement of Chairman Pittman of the American Senate Foreign Relations Committee their major story of the day.

The newspaper Asahi carried the headline: "Chairman of Senate's Foreign Relations Committee Officially Attacks Japan." In a sub-head, it said: "Foreign Office says, 'Let Him Roar.'"

A spokesman for the Foreign Office said Pittman's declaration that he hoped the signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty would consider Japanese activities in China when Europe is stabilized was unjustified.

He declared signatories of the treaty had no right to review Japan's action because of what she has done in Manchuria or China.

Officials of the Army and Navy were not available for comment because today is a national holiday, the anniversary of the foundation of the Empire.

In non-Japanese military quarters, amusement was expressed at the idea of a Russo-Japanese alliance against America, suggested by Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D) of Illinois.

Chinese Reporters Protest Censorship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Declaring that the prevailing censorship system in China is contrary to the true will of the National Government, the Chinese Reporters' Association at its semiannual meeting sent a petition to the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang asking immediate abolition of the censorship bureau in Shanghai.

The association also urged the National Government to maintain the integrity of China's territorial and sovereign rights.

British Libraries Distribute Books To Jobless Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Reading has become one of the chief pastimes in the 2000 clubs which have been formed in Britain during the last four years, especially for the benefit of jobless men and women.

An opportunity for reading has always been open to them to a certain extent if they cared to visit the public libraries with which every town of any size is provided. But a particular feature of the problem of prolonged unemployment is that in course of time the individual begins to feel "not wanted" in public buildings where his fellow citizens congregate, even though the entrance is without charge.

To meet this difficulty the public library authorities in many cases have sent parcels of books to the "unemployed clubs" in their areas, or—in the case of libraries in the more prosperous districts—to centers less fortunate. These consignments have often included volumes on the useful arts and crafts, and the knowledge which librarians have accumulated through their experience of the public taste has enabled them to select the books that will be welcomed.

Private honors, too, stimulated by press publicity and by a nationwide radiocast, have also sent in thousands of volumes.

Altogether, upward of 100,000 books obtained from voluntary sources have been thus distributed during the past year, and the letters received show the deepest appreciation for this service.

Labor Board Wins Court Test

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11 (AP)—The U. S. District Court has refused to restrain the regional labor relations board from conducting a hearing of charges that the John Blood & Co., Inc., hosiery manufacturers, refused to bargain collectively with its employees. A hearing on the charges is proceeding in the labor board's offices.

Czech-Polish Park Protects Wild Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—The territory of Javorina in the Czecho-Polish frontier mountains, which is to become a national park, has been acquired by the Czechoslovak state.

Some years ago this boundary region was a bone of contention between the two neighbor states. Henceforward it is meant to become a common meeting-ground for lovers of wild life in both countries.

This attractive district, rich in natural beauty, in mountain flora and fauna, formerly belonged to the German nobleman, Prince Augustus Hohenlohe-Oehringen. The Polish side of the national park has already been nationalized.

Fire Prevention Made Part of School Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's campaign against forest fires will be carried into the public schools where it is hoped to impress upon pupils the importance of being careful in little things that might cause fires.

The public schools, it was announced here by W. C. McCormick, forester for the State Department of Conservation and Development, have agreed to enter into a co-operative program designed to carry the message of fire prevention into the homes. Motion pictures will be used to show the disastrous effects of forest fires. Consideration is being given to obtaining a sound picture.

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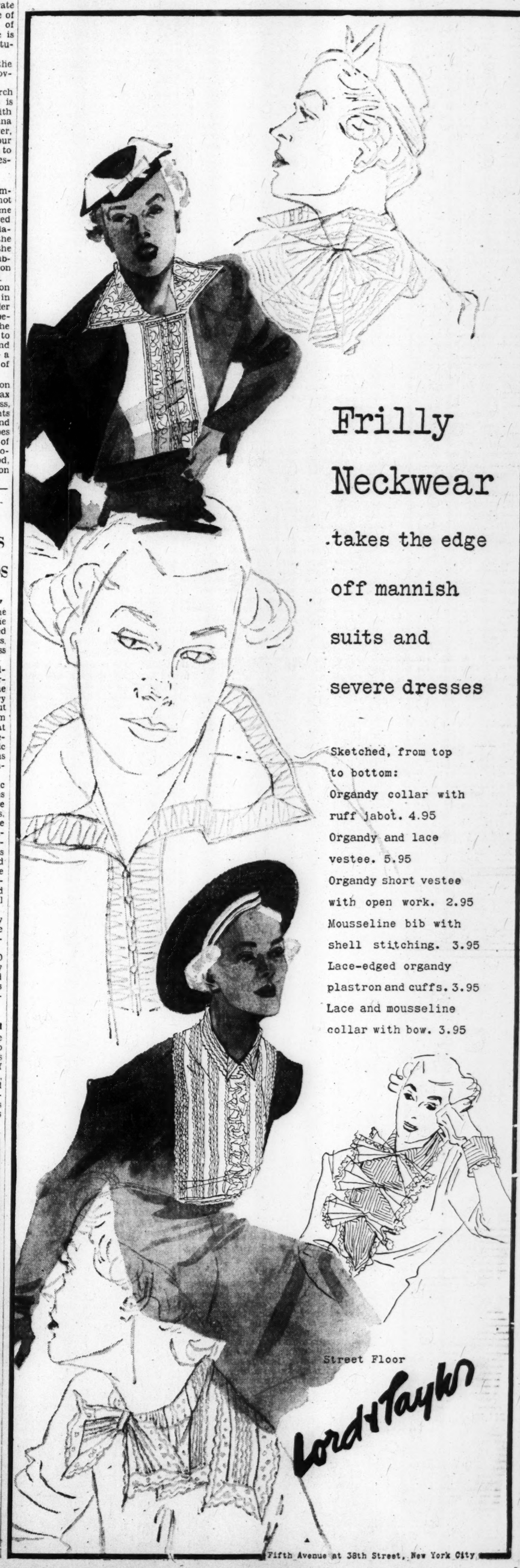
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Biography of Lincoln Written In Old Trails of Three States; Former Homesteads Restored

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Abraham Lincoln's biography has been told often in books; now it is being written in the trees, hills, and creeks of the three states in which he lived as child, youth and man. Thanks to modern conservationists, each year of late has seen the forest farms, where Lincoln grew up, restored more nearly to their original state, and it is now possible to get into one's automobile and study at first hand the frontier influences in Abraham Lincoln's life, and to follow the trail of his migrating family. One can rest under old trees they knew, drink at their springs, walk over the rutted grassy road young Abraham tramped, and talk with the descendants of his old neighbor who speak the quaint speech that Lincoln doubtless knew as a lad. For happily, no cities have grown up on the Lincoln home-sites.

Three-State Tour

In a single week this February, my little car took me over the trail from Kentucky, through Indiana, into Illinois—the trail that Thomas Lincoln and his family traveled in their 20 years' migration from Hodgenville, Ky., to Coles County, Ill., and which young Abraham continued to New Salem and Springfield, the Illinois capital. It is a fascinating journey at any season, but it had a peculiar wintry charm this cold February, when snow lay gently on wooded hillsides, and cardinals and bluebirds flashed drops of color across a white world; when downstate folk had winter leisure, and time to talk about their neighborhero around their coal stoves.

Some time soon, it is hoped, the three states will agree on the exact route the Lincoln family took in their migration, and then they will mark it, improve the highways and make it easy for every traveler to follow. At present one must take a good Lincoln biography along if one is to be sure of the route, and at that, one can only approximate it roughly if one follows paved roads.

Lincoln's Birthplace

We nosed our car straight for Hodginville, Ky., Lincoln's birthplace, and found ourselves walking the snowy paths of the hilly farm where the child Lincoln took his first steps. The original cabin is enshrined in a handsome marble building that caps the original hill site, and it looks humble indeed in its palatial surroundings. Seeing my interest in its construction, one of the guards explained the technique in language probably familiar to the ears of pioneers:

"They laid the logs plumb across, left a place for the winder, filled in between the logs with red clay and sticks, made a stick-and-clay chimney, laid a roof of clapboard shakes, and held the roof down with weight poles."

To many, the cave spring that flows today just as it did when Nancy Hanks Lincoln cooled her hands in it on hot summer days seems a no less precious reminder of the Lincolns than the cabin. I rested a moment quietly within the cave and was delighted to see small winter birds, unaware of my hidden presence, swirl down from the shrubbery above for their sips of water.

Knob Creek Farm

From the Sunken Spring Farm the Lincoln Trail took me to another farm about nine miles away, the one known as the Knob Creek Farm, to which Thomas Lincoln moved when his boy Abe was a baby not yet three. Thomas Lincoln, I realized as I reached Knob Creek, had an eye for natural beauty and good farm land. For where could one find a lovelier spot for a home than this? A wide fertile valley, protected by six old wooded hills, surrounded the log home. On the sunny winter day of my visit snow defined the pure curves of the hills, and ice roofed the creek that still flows through the valley, but I knew that in a month or two it would show a different kind of beauty—white dogwood flashing through awakening woodland, redbud trees waving torches, crabapples shaking their wild perfume on the clean air.

But the Lincoln family could not stay here. Perhaps it was uncertainty about the title, perhaps it was a desire to move to newer country; whatever the motive, the Lincolns packed their goods one day and turned toward Indiana. Young Lincoln was then nearly eight, and his memories of this lovely Kentucky country, known as Muldraugh's ridge, must have remained with him always.

Ohio Route in Doubt

Just what route the Lincolns took to cross the broad Ohio is a matter of much argument. Local historians have dug up valuable information, and eventually an agreement will be reached, but at present feeling runs high on this subject. I avoided taking sides by crossing the river by bridge at a point where the Lincoln family certainly did not cross. A short drive over good roads brought me to the little town of Gentryville, which Lincoln knew well, and then to the Indiana farm where Abraham lived until he was 21.

Farm Becomes Park

Fortunately, this farm, too, still lies in undeveloped country. The small town of Lincoln City had crept over part of the farm, but the State of Indiana arranged to move the houses off and to build a new school and church on less precious ground. Already much of the farm park, more than 1000 acres, has been replanted with elms and sycamores and oaks, with dogwood and redbud such as the pioneers knew, and the cleared parts are growing wild again. There are many unspoiled parts here, too. A small white church standing in the woods, reached by a back road, is still used by the same Pigeon Baptist Church to which Thomas Lincoln belonged.

The memorials erected here have been planned to harmonize with the natural surroundings. The last one to be placed is the marker upon the site of the original cabin. It was a happy thought to mark the site not with a copy of the cabin, which could never have been adequate, but with a bronze casting of four weathered logs laid on the exact site of the original four, with a casting of the original fireplace taken from cobblestones found buried on the site.

Trudge for Law Books

There was much to be seen here on the more than 1000 acres the State is reforesting with the aid of CCC workers. But I could not linger, for I wanted to take the 17-mile route to Rockport, on the Ohio River, over which Lincoln trudged when he went to borrow law books from Judge Pitcher.

Speeding over the concrete (the slab road, old-timers here call it) I soon found myself in the delightful pioneer village which the town has built with the aid of FERA and CCC labor. George Honig, a sculptor of note and a native of Rockport, has directed the work without pay, rejoicing in an opportunity to carry out a dream he has had for years, a dream of building a complete village of the type Lincoln new.

Work is going on now, under an additional $20,000 federal appropriation to complete the project including a lake, upon which a model of Lincoln's flatboat will float, like the one he piloted from Rockport to New Orleans.

Entering Illinois

And now I turned toward Illinois. My Lincoln trail took me to Vincennes, Ind., where the 'pioneer family is believed to have ferried across the Wabash, at a point now spanned by the handsome George Rogers Clark Memorial bridge. From here I drove to Charleston, Ill., near which lies the last farm cleared and owned by Thomas Lincoln. Illinois has taken the restoration task in hand, and is now directing the work of CCC youths who are building a copy of the cabin, and buying up hand-split weathered rails from the farmers round about to put a rail fence around the property. One touch of pioneer life has remained unspoiled and needs no resoration. It is the big lilac bush at the cabin doorstep, the off-spring of a bush some beauty-loving pioneer wife planted in front of her crude home. Was it Sarah Johnston Lincoln, Abraham's kind and beloved stepmother who planted the first lilac root here?

Lincoln's Visit Recalled

This cannot be answered, but it is a historic fact that the stepson returned here, after he was elected President, to visit Sarah Lincoln. Charleston remembers that.

Now on to New Salem. Lincoln left his father's roof soon after the family moved here, and entered upon adult life in a little village then a good day's walk from Springfield, but now a half hour's drive. Here, on a charming wooded ridge above the deep-lying Sangamon River, Lincoln studied law, ran the store and the post office (carrying the mail in his hat as he went about); here he met Ann Rutledge; here he started on his political career as a member of the Illinois Legislature.

Town Being Restored

It seems little short of wonderful that the residents of New Salem moved away soon after Lincoln left, settling in the more accessible town of Petersburg, not far away. Lincoln's town was left to fall into graceful ruins, allowing the foundations of the houses to mark the spots where they stood. A complete restoration of the town is being made by the State of Illinois, the last of the buildings, the Rutledge Tavern, to be done this year. Many people have participated; much research has been done; and the result is a lovely growing memorial, one which will give many generations a fair concept of pioneer living.

On the winter day I visited it, it was clean and cold in the February sun, and one could imagine the hard work that a long cold spell entailed for the early settlers, as well as the cheer of the cabin fire after a long tramp over these snow clad ridges. Pioneer life, hard as it was, had its sweet rewards, and one feels here that it gave many gifts to Abraham Lincoln: patience, sympathy for neighbors and little creatures of the woods; simplicity; faith.

Change to World Figure

Lincoln had grown to manhood when he left New Salem for Springfield. As I drove back to the capital city I realized that I was leaving the youth Lincoln behind, that I would see him here as the whole world knows him, as the clear-thinking speaker, the great-hearted President of a nation, a world figure.

His home is preserved in Springfield much as he left it when he went to live in the White House. It is an orderly, comforable house, which each year, thanks to state care, is being brought back more nearly to its original style of furnishing. So after my trail through the forests I stopped at last at this dignified home, where Lincoln himself with a simplicity he never lost, used to open the door for callers.

Springfield is a city to pause in, for there is much here that Lincoln knew and loved. Here is the old courthouse in which he practiced law, the business square with some of the buildings of his time, the great national memorial in the cemetery. Moreover, a growing memorial in the form of a 60-acre lakeside garden is being started to honor Springfield's greatest citizen, a project in which the Garden Club of Illinois is inviting the whole country to participate. Here are to be gathered the loveliest native trees and shrubs of the three home states of Lincoln. Springfield is a fitting city to mark the end of the pioneer trail that led one of its children out into the hearts of the world.

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Memorials Mark Steps in the Career of Abraham Lincoln

Lower Left: Courtesy of WPA; Lower Center: By a Staff Artist

The Road That Led From Log Cabin to White House

The Lincoln-Berry Store, Now Restored, at New Salem, Ill., Is Pictured at the Upper Left. At the Upper Right Is a Scene in the Lincoln Village at Rockport, Ind. Lower Left—Model of Judge Pitcher's Law Office in the Lincoln Village at Rockport. It Was to This Law Office That Abraham Lincoln as a Youth Is Said to Have Tramped 17 Miles to Borrow Books. Lower Center—Abraham Lincoln at His Studies. Lower Right—Memorial at Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, in Which the Original Cabin Is Enclosed, at Hodgenville, Ky. A View From the Cabin of Lincoln's Parents at Sunken Spring Farm in Hodgenville Is Shown in the Inset

Midwest Digs Out Of Snowdrifts As Zero Retains Grip

CHICAGO, Feb. 11 (AP) — The snowbound Midwest plowed through deep drifts today to free itself of threatened food and fuel famines.

The sun reduced the chill somewhat but thermometer columns kept flirting with zero as the cold wave held its grip from the Rockies to the Atlantic. A continuation of the frigid blasts was predicted.

Fatalities from the succession of cold waves since the first of the year were above the 500 mark.

Towns Isolated

The northern Black Hills in South Dakota remained isolated by huge drifts. Two mountain towns, Marcus and Herford, each with 200 population, had been unheard from for a week, and 20 men set out from Rapid City in 10 trucks to break through.

Fuel shortages grew worse in Burke and Fairfax, S. D. Families "doubled up" to stretch the remaining supply.

Milk and egg famines were lightened as railroads and highways were dug open.

Forty per cent of Chicago's milk supply was cut off today, and dealers said they had no more than required for "necessities." No milk shipments had been received from Wisconsin since Friday.

Snow Plows Busy

Snow plows bucked through miles of drifts to rescue 30 men and women marooned since Saturday in a farmhouse near Sycamore, Ill., only to find the refugees gorged on pastry, meat, and soft drinks from four trucks isolated with the party.

Ice floes which have imprisoned nine men since Friday on a government work boat between two islands in the Ohio River near Paducah, Ky., began moving today. Hopes of rescue rose. The men had fuel and food for two more days.

Mississippi Frozen

At St. Louis, Mo., the Mississippi River froze solid for the first time since 1918.

Railroad schedules were speeded up in all directions, although trains continued running hours late in Chicago. The Twentieth Century Limited, due from New York at 9 a. m. was several hours late.

Slight moderation in the cold brought snow to parts of Montana, Wyoming, the Dakotas, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, but the zero country still stretched from the Canadian border to northern Missouri and from the Rockies to Central Indiana.

The coldest spot in the nation last night was Devil's Lake, N. D., with 32 below zero. Kansas basked under mild temperatures from 25 to 30 points above zero.

18 Below in Montana

Montana temperatures dived to 18 below at Havre in the wake of heavy snow. Wyoming was above zero, and Colorado was normal. Heavy rain fell along the Pacific coast.

The East's low was 10 below at Northfield, Vt. Albany, N. Y., reported zero, and Canton, N. Y., two below. New York City thermometers showed 8 above, and those at Philadelphia and Washington 10 above.

Virtually all points from the Rockies eastward, from Canada to the southern tip of Florida, were colder than normal, with no relief in sight.

Guffey Act Falls Down Again in Court Test

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Federal District Court has reiterated its doubts of the constitutionality of the Guffey Coal Control Act and denied a government petition for modification of an injunction restraining collection of taxes.

The Government had sought to require that the Pittsburgh Coal Company and five other mining firms be required to file the tax payments with the clerk of the court, pending a decision in the suit.

'Schoolmarm' Kindness Sought for Wild Ducks

WASHINGTON (AP)—The U. S. biological survey, appealing to the country to spare its wild ducks, is going back to the days of the country "schoolmarm" to point the lesson of kindness.

She usually stayed first at one house in the neighborhood, then at another, and no family allowed her to go forth showing signs of poor treatment.

Hoover Sees Inflation Threat As New Menace to College Funds

SAN JOSE, Calif., Feb. 11 (AP)—The menace of possible inflation has arisen to jeopardize endowed educational institutions, former President Herbert Hoover testified today as a Superior Court witness.

Currency inflation is not "at the moment more than a menace" but "widespread bank credit inflation" is already at hand, he said.

Stanford University trustees, of whom the former President is one, are asking court approval on a proposal to invest part of the university's funds in shares of stock, debentures and other equities. Admittedly, Mr. Hoover asserted, this involves greater risk and a departure from a 50-year-old precedent.

Risk Must Be Taken

Unless Stanford and other institutions similarly dependent on income from investment earnings are to be crippled, the greater risk must be taken, Mr. Hoover said. He appeared unheralded in the sparsely filled courtroom.

The trustees contend numerous prior court proceedings and judgments give them the right to broaden their investments but a confirmatory opinion is desired.

The former President in his testimony said:

"The trustees of Stanford University, in consequence of certain financial policies, are now confronted with a grave problem in the investments of the university endowment. That problem is the possible protection of the endowment by investment of the funds in equities such as common stocks and real estate instead of exclusively in bonds and mortgages as hitherto.

Clarification Sought

"The trustees of sister universities over the country are many of them already taking action to protect their endowments by investment of at least part of their funds in equities. The trustees of Stanford are in need of some clarification of these powers to make such investments.

"The problem has only recently arisen. For 50 years both prudence and wisdom have caused the trustees to invest the endowment now amounting to some $24,000,000 in seasoned bonds and first mortgages.

"Not only has the original endowment been maintained intact but entirely aside from new gifts the trustees have by wise investment increased the capital. Common stocks or real estate or other equities have not been purchased because of the greater risks involved.

Devaluation of Dollar

"The devaluation of the dollar, the widespread credit inflation and the possible menace of currency inflation are the new factors with which the trustees must deal. The theory of the devaluation of the dollar is that it will increase prices of commodities, thus causing a rise in the cost of living and necessitating an increase of salaries.

"The theory also implies a transfer of values from the bond holder to the common stock holder. The practical effect should be to increase the cost of operating the institution. In such case, if our income is to remain fixed, we shall need either to employ less faculty or reduce the range of instruction or reduce the number of students.

Drop in Interest Rates

"The bank credit inflation is a factor independent of devaluation and has already caused a large drop in interest rates. Many of our bonds are being called and equivalent investments can only be secured at lower rates.

"More than two thirds of our investments are subject to call or mature in the next five years, and if these interest rates continue we shall probably lose about one fourth of our endowment income. This would again necessitate reducing the service which our institution gives to youth, even were devaluation not in action.

"The question of currency inflation is one of constant discussion in government and the press, and while not at the moment more than a menace, it is one which cautious trusteeship should be in a position to meet. The record of similar institutions in Europe under currency inflation is before us, where their endowments are largely wiped out.

Stocks and Inflation

"Experience in similar occasions shows that common stocks and real estate and other equities ultimately rise in value somewhat in proportion to the increase of devaluation or inflation. While common stocks, real estate, and other equities are subject to risk, yet this may be the lesser risk than bonds and mortgages.

"The gravity of the matter is clear when we remember that Stanford has trained over 15,000 youth, a large part of them without means of their own, and that a community of nearly 10,000 people are largely dependent upon the institution.

"Whatever view we take of the situation, the trustees should have the freedom to protect the endowment as best they can."

Decision Reserved

C. O. G. Miller, Stanford trustee and chairman of the investment committee of a large insurance company, said holdings of government bonds yield only 2 to 2½ per cent, and this is totally inadequate to maintain the university's needed income.

Judge William F. James took the matter under advisement.

World-Wide Response For Croatian Freedom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH — Responses from many parts of the world have reached the central office of the Croatian National Representation for Independence of Croatia here, following its manifesto for Croatian independence from Yugoslavia.

The manifesto was issued by the Second Croatian National Congress at its recent meeting in Chicago. It was sent to the League of Nations, to all governments, public national assemblages and associations. Many individuals and organizations have acknowledged receipt of the manifesto, expressing sympathy with the Croatian cause.

House Committee Denies Cash to Five Giant WPA Projects

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee today broke with the Administration's works program on river and harbor and flood control projects, by refusing appropriations for five major projects involving $29,000,000.

The projects to which the committee turned a deaf ear in recommendtions on nonmilitary activities of the War Department and the expenditures requested for each for the 1937 fiscal year were:

Passamaquoddy tidal power project in Maine, $9,000,000; the Atlantic-Gulf ship canal, Florida, $12,000,000; Sardis Reservoir, Missippi, $2,500,000; Conchas Dam, New Mexico, $3,500,000; Bluestone Reservoir, West Virginia, $2,000,000.

The committeee's report recommended refusal of appropriations "to unauthorized river and harbor and flood control projects, commenced with emergency relief funds."

Nickel Deposits Developed

A Brazilian-German group is working the nickel deposits recently uncovered in Sao Jose do Tocantins, Brazil, believed one of the largest in the world.

Earle Threatens To End State Aid To Pittsburgh U.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 10—Fundamental differences regarding the proper management of a state-aided university have been raised here by Gov. George H. Earle's ultimatum giving the board of trustees of the University of Pittsburgh until March 1 to institute "liberalizing" changes recommended by a legislative committee which investigated charges that liberal professors had been discharged for voicing their opinions.

In a letter to the board of trustees last week, Governor Earle threatened to withhold a renewal of the institution's state appropriation of $1,188,000 for a two-year period if they refused to accede to his requirements, which include his appointment of two members to the school's governing board. He also insisted upon the university's following the investigating committee's recommendation that six alumni of the school be elected to the board of trustees and that faculty members be guaranteed greater security of tenure.

Openly defiant of the Governor's stand, Dr. John G Bowman, chancellor of the university, declared the management of the institution would never compromise its opposition to having the Governor making personal appointments to the board.

"It has been a calamity all over the United States where a governor can come in and make political appointments," he said.

Dr. Bowman, while admitting that the state appropriation represented approximately 25 per cent of the school's income, added:

"Neither will we ever compromise our opposition to having 'free speech' mean that a man can do as he pleases under the university's protection—sneer at religion or bring in political propaganda."

Rail Expansion Shown

Brazil's railroad growth was shown in recent official figures as follows: In 1904 the miles in operation totaled 11,319,631; in 1934, 20,494,100.

FALL RIVER LINE

Dining is a real pleasure as you sail the Sound on this famous over-night route to New England. Comfortable staterooms, courteous service, low fares, "on time" schedules . . . between.

NEW YORK and BOSTON $5.00 One Way
30-Day Limit Round Trip, $7.50
Weekend Round Trip
Lv. Sat., Ret. Sun. or Mon. $6.00

Orchestra, dancing, entertainment. Spacious lounges. Steam-heated staterooms all with hot and cold running water, as low as $1. Dormitory berths available without cost.

Autos Carried—Low Rates
From New York—Lv. Pier 14, N. R. (Fulton St.) daily at 5:30 P. M. From Boston—Lv. South Station daily at 6:00 P. M.

NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

. . . on Pediforme Boulevard

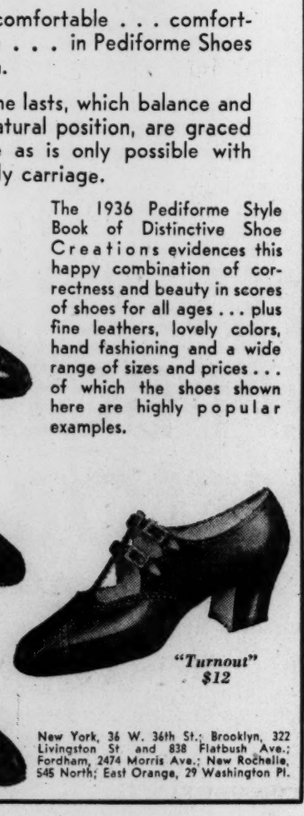
It is fashionable to be comfortable . . . comfortable to be fashionable . . . in Pediforme Shoes for adults and children.

The exclusive Pediforme lasts, which balance and support feet in the natural position, are graced by such modish style as is only possible with buoyant step and body carriage.

The 1936 Pediforme Style Book of Distinctive Shoe Creations evidences this happy combination of correctness and beauty in scores of shoes for all ages . . . plus fine leathers, lovely colors, hand fashioning and a wide range of sizes and prices . . . of which the shoes shown here are highly popular examples.

"Lady Clipper" $8
"Plaza" $11.50
"Turnout" $12
"First Lady" $11.50

New York, 36 W. 36th St.; Brooklyn, 322 Livingston St and 838 Flatbush Ave.; Fordham, 2474 Morris Ave.; New Rochelle, 545 North; East Orange, 29 Washington Pl.



Penn's Violet Valentine

A Corsage Bouquet of Violets in a Gay Heart-Shaped Box $2

Mail and 'phone orders filled
Delivery FREE anywhere in N. E.
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Ideal Vacation! New York to Iceland, Spitzbergen, Norway, fjords, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Denmark, Germany. Stopovers Ideal for XITH OLYMPIAD. Return included. All First Class. $495 up
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Relief Funds Aid Indians to Revive Old Tribal Crafts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10—The State Department of Social Welfare is sponsoring Works Progress Administration relief work for the unemployed Indian men and women of western New York on the Tonawanda and Cattaraugus Reservation. These Indians are seeking for the lost arts of the fathers, and, according to Dr. Arthur C. Parker are finding a rebirth of racial pride. They are also developing latent skills for gainful work long after relief jobs have gone.

Each day about 100 Indians of the Seneca Tribe of Iroquois, eligible for relief jobs, go over the trail to the Thomas Indian School on the Cattaraugus or to the school building on the Tonawanda Reservation to work with metals, stones, husk fabrics, skins, beads, moose hairs and porcupine quills, revealing under their guidance of the staff of the Rochester Museum, the Indian culture of a half century ago.

Indian Art Displayed

Better than the supervision over these 1935 Indians, Dr. Parker said, are the models the museum places before them—masks their ancestors wore in tribal ceremonials, costumes their forefathers fashioned from skins and embroidered with beads, quills and silver ornaments, hammered by Senecas in the days when the Indian held supremacy in America.

For many of the Indians it is the first time they have seen the art of their people. The models have been a challenge to these Indians of today who had been taught that Indian art was rough and crude.

High Standard Set

"The models set a high standard and serve as a challenge to these Indian workers to do as well," Dr. Parker said. "They began haltingly, but soon attained a stride that revealed their innate capacity as craft workers.

"Several of them have become clever with pen and ink, water colors and oils, and as the work progresses new enthusiasms are developed. The reservation Indians are no longer heartbroken, dispirited people. They have been reborn in spirit and pride by the recreative work of their hands. It is as though we had tapped some magical source back in the centuries of the pristine Iroquois and had drawn from it the art of the people and materialized it."

New York State Indians are the wards of the Government which, increasingly through the years since the Revolution, has looked after the health, education and general welfare of the reservation Indians. In other states the Indian is exclusively the concern of the Federal Government.

The Federal Arts project allotment is $10,000, all of which is being spent in wages. Materials are furnished by the Rochester Museum, which receives back the artsfacts from the project. The museum staff assists in the supervisicn.

Sales Tax Aids Utah To Balance Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—Utah was able to maintain a balanced budget against the rigors of the depression, only because of the adoption of the special sales tax, Gov. Henry H. Blood told the Ogden Life Underwriters Association here. Governor Blood said that the peak of the depression in Utah was reached in 1933, when 36,151 families representing 161,500 persons or 31 per cent of the population were on relief.

"These statsistics," said he, "are vibrant with meaning when converted into terms of human welfare. Utah was able to cope with its relief problem and yet live within its revenues, because the special sales tax permitted the state to finance its share of the federal relief program. This levy has provided about $115,000 monthly, which was necessary to make federal relief possible in Utah."

Editorial Writer Buys Current History Magazine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Purchase of Current History magazine by M. E. Tracy, nationally known editorial writer who for many years has contributed a daily column to Scripps-Howard newspapers, was announced by the New York Times Company yesterday. Mr. Tracy will take charge of the magazine after the April issue is off the press.

Current History was founded by the New York Times in 1914 to print source material on the World War and international affairs, and at the end of the conflict became a chronicle of the world in readjustment. It has had two editors—George W. Ochs Oakes, who passed on in 1931, and Spencer Bridney, who succeeded Mr. Oakes.

Mr. Tracy said he hoped to broaden the appeal of the magazine.

Government Economy Demanded in Arizona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Property owners of Arizona are demanding an immediate reduction in government costs. This demand was made by Charles Woolf just after he had been elected president of a new Arizona Taxpayers' Association.

The organization is an amalgamation of seven taxpayers' protective groups in Maricopa, Coconino, Santa Cruz, Cochise, Yavapai, Apache and Pima Counties. Similar bodies are immediately to be formed in the other seven counties, with each naming a member to the executive board of the state association. The board is expected to formulate drastic measures for reducing expenses.

"Buried offer" pulls 7 4/10¢ inquiries for 188 line Worcester Salt Toothpaste advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor

★ NO COUPON ★

nothing but intense reader interest

• • and confidence

any dentist will tell you "SALT IS BEST" for teeth and gums
AND NOW for the first time WORCESTER SALT TOOTHPASTE (U.S. Patent No. 1968858) makes salt pleasant and easy to use
The great value of salt for cleaning the teeth has been known for centuries, as your own dentist will tell you.
Now, after long research, the Worcester Salt Co., America's oldest refiner of pure salt, has been granted U. S. Patent No. 1968858 for a salt toothpaste that at last makes salt delightfully pleasant and easy to use. This new Worcester Salt Toothpaste contains specially powdered pure Worcester Salt, soft as silk, plus milk of magnesia and other approved ingredients. It cleanses and beautifies your teeth as nothing else can.
Try a large tube free. Provided you mail this ad with your address, we will send you a large 35¢ size tube absolutely free. Worcester Salt Co., 40 Worth St., New York. Dept. 120.
WORCESTER Salt TOOTH PASTE
"YOUR MOUTH WILL SING ITS PRAISES"
APPROVED BY 10,300 DENTISTS

★ Shown above is the 188-line Worcester advertisement, reproduced actual size. Note circle indicating the "buried offer" device. No coupon, no bold display type to catch the casual reader's eye.

★ This offer is no longer in effect.

CHARLES W. HOYT COMPANY, INC.
PLANNED ADVERTISING
REG. U.S. PATENT OFFICE

NEW YORK
BOSTON
HARTFORD

December 6th, 1935.

NEW YORK
11 EAST 36TH STREET

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

Our client, the Worcester Salt Company, has granted us permission to release the inquiry figures you request.

The 188-line Worcester Salt Toothpaste ad in your October 2nd issue, containing the "buried offer", pulled 2,038 requests at a space cost of $150.40 or 7-4/10¢ per inquiry.

These figures seem to us remarkable proof of the intense interest and confidence your readers have in the "Monitor":

1. Because this same ad has been used before with fine results in other newspapers, but never with any such ratio as 2,038 requests to a circulation of 130,779.

2. Because 7¢ inquiries in any newspaper or magazine are rare enough "birds" even when reader interest has been "pumped up" by a heavily featured "free offer" and coupon plus large space - yet this ad was but 188-lines on a 2,368 line news page, and at the bottom of the page at that.

3. Because both our own agency records of coupon vs. non-coupon ads, as well as Starch's study, "An Analysis of 5,000,000 Inquiries", justify the belief that if the usual coupon offer had been employed in this "Monitor" ad, rather than the deliberately "buried offer", our client would have received 4 times as many requests. However, as you know, this "buried offer" test was purposely used to eliminate "coupon clippers" and to make sure no reader discovered this offer unless he or she had actually read the ad from beginning to end.

As a result of this experience we are delighted to send you at this time orders for 1936, covering schedules both on Worcester Salt and Worcester Salt Toothpaste advertising.

Very truly yours,
Richard Stanton
Vice President
CHARLES W. HOYT COMPANY, INC.

RS:LLV

★ We believe this letter from Richard Stanton, Vice President of the Charles W. Hoyt Company, advertising agents for the Worcester Salt Company, analyzes this particular "case history" of Monitor advertising results so concisely and specifically that no additional comment on our part is needed—except our appreciation for the courtesy of permitting us to reproduce this letter in full.

★ Shown at left, in greatly reduced size, is the actual "Monitor" page carrying the Worcester Advertisement. Note circle indicating position of advertisement at bottom of page—and note how small it actually is in proportion to the total newspaper page size.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

published by

The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts

New York office — 500 Fifth Avenue

Other Branch offices: Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Kansas City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Miami . . . . . London, Paris, Geneva.

Sunlight Trail Leads South To Florida's Lakes and Shores

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. LeTour

Florida

TWO places on the North American continent are, to my way of thinking, inextricably linked with sunlight. One is the adobe country in the Great American Desert, where swift, sword-sharp sunlight transfixes multicolored buttes on a canvas of far blues, or silhouettes sudden, cool shadows on sandy plazas of alluring villages like Taos or Santa Clara, or San Ildefonso.

The other sunspot is Florida, where Sol grows sentimental, wedding, to chimes of swaying fronds, the hard white sands of unending beaches with the lush green of interminable verdure; touching, with magic fingers, still lagoons and flowered vistas; falling with mellow warmth over all the land.

* * *

Six weeks hence I might be deeply concerned to decide which of the two sunlit moods to seek. Today, with Boreas blowing frost foam over most of the land above the fortieth meridian, I choose the mellow warmth of Florida.

Eureka! Memory turns the crank and throws on the screen of thought a dozen moving scenes. History grasps the hands of progress and marches across the stage of years. There flashes, amidst the checkered shadows of live oaks, cypress and Spanish moss, the gleam of casques. There comes the clank of armor, the roar of a blunderbuss. The smoke of campfires wafts across the distance, and lurking Redskins glide silently through the semi-dark.

* * *

Sea-rovers, Spanish explorers, French colonists, English settlers join the pageant; slowly the wilderness recedes; broad lands open up, plantations appear and thrive as slave quarters grow; war slashes with its cruel sword; vegetation hurrying to bind the wounds, buries in underbrush the debris of a once gracious manner of living.

Where swart soldiers of the Old World tossed the seeds of sour oranges brought from their native land, clumps of wild fruit trees spring up, are grafted, emerge in long straight lines as orchards bearing the sweet, juicy oranges of Florida are developed.

Where bronzed aborigines faced the East, worshipping the rising sun, broad hotels spring from among the palms, and devotees of the surf, tanned from long days in the pleasant sunlight, lounge or stroll on wide beaches or revel in the rollers.

* * *

This sandy thumb stuck into the basin of the ocean is unlike any other region in America. One is disappointed who goes to Florida seeking mountains or far land vistas. To most visitors the land seems as flat as a pancake, although residents of central Florida speak with pride of the rolling hills, the great springs, and the thousands of lakes that dot the limestone spine reaching from the Suwannee River to shallow Lake Okeechobee. But if no heights rise up to startle the eye, innumerable intimate scenes await to charm and amaze.

* * *

Who that has ever seen can forget the long reflection of the Bok Singing Tower on the limpid lagoon at Mountain Lake; or that poignant ruin, the old Spanish slave house on Fort George Island etched with the trailing shadows of hanging moss; or the Spanish atmosphere of St. Augustine; the view of St. John's River from the Jacksonville Memorial Park; greens of the golf course at Ormond Beach; strings of motorists fishing from the jetties at the mouth of the St. John's; the flat, thrilling stretch of the automobile speedway between Ormond and Daytona Beach; the teeming recreational activities around Miami; the remote, romantic spell cast by the royal palms on Paradise Key; the long sea drive over Gandy Bridge, between Tampa and St. Petesburg; or a thousand-and-one sights and sounds and scents which conspire to draw the visitors far from routine concerns and into a land of sheer romance?

* * *

Yes, Florida fittingly has been called "Empire of the Sun," and today, gazing out at the snowbanks and recalling the keen edge of that nor'easter blowing in from the arctic, I find myself in a quandry. Shall I get vicarious pleasure from thumbing the circulars that annually about this time reach my desk from that near-tropical land? Or shall I vote for a quick plunge into real romance and adventure and fare South without more ado? Perhaps I should make a game of it, matching what little resistance the cold months have left me against the appeal of the catalogues? On the whole, I believe the latter, for should I lose—and I hope I shall—I would then know the double satisfaction of having been enticed from without and encouraged from within.

Furthermore, I'd have the fun of selecting the merits of rails, or sails or airways or highways. But I must not long delay The Florida sun is shining. I feel its stirring warmth. One may judge whether I shall soon be headed toward Florida.

What ho, I'm practically there!

* * *

Advance hotel reservations, steamship bookings, and railroad activity indicate that the 1936 winter resort season will be the most encouraging since the 1929 debacle. Leading hotel men of Florida and the south Atlantic coast report that their reservations are far ahead of last year. Figures run all the way from 17 to 35 per cent increases over last year. Miami and Miami Beach, Fla., are especially active. State authorities say that 2,000,000 winter vistors will come to the gulf stream state this year and that these two well-known resort cities are now capable of handling 200,000 at one time. A building program which has resulted in the expenditure of $12,000,000 has swelled the capacity of Miami. There are now 310 hotels, 1600 apartment buildings, and 10,000 private dwellings in the famous resort city.

* * *

Miami Beach rivals closely its sister city. The island resort is closing a $9,500,000 building year which has included the construction of 22 hotels, 85 apartment buildings, and 260 private homes. State authorities expect that $600,000,000 will be spent by 1936 winter tourists in Florida.

Also, There's a Moon Over Miami

Upper Right and Lower Left: Courtesy of Miami Biltmore Hotel; Lower Right: Courtesy of Burdine's

The Mode in Miami Is According to One's Mood

Upper, Left to Right—Two Charming Frocks for Florida Evening Wear. Biscayne Bay Invites One for a Sail. Helen Hicks and Maureen Orcutt Crews, Noted Women Golfers. Lower, Left to Right—Two Entrants of the Miami Biltmore Junior Fashion Show; Typical Mid-Winter Day on a Florida Beach; Young Resorter in a White Metelasse Spectator Sports Ensemble, Accented With Navy and White Polka Dot Crepe

Florida Gives Advance Show Of Next Summer's Beach Wear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 11—One of the greatest attractions of a winter vacation in Florida is clothes. Believe it or not, probably more people rush to railroad and steamship offices for tickets southward because they have seen the displays of bright Florida beach wear in the home shops than for any other one reason.

The seasoned Miami tourist has learned not to stock up with too many summery outfits before reaching the magic city where next summer's fashions are launched and such an array of ultra-smart styles are seen on every hand that, no matter what one has brought from the North, he must get a new supply of the charming things worn here.

The beaches are without doubt Florida's greatest attraction, coupled, of course, with the sunshine. So many people come to Miami just to spend the entire days on the sands, and swimming in the warm, blue Gulf Stream waters, that new modes of living have been established to meet this phase of resort life, and new fashions are constantly being launched.

At Its Height

About noon the smart crowd is at its height, and the latest beach styles are seen in abundance. The ensembles are most interesting this season. A most attractive one noticed as the guests stepped up to the board walk for the buffet luncheon consisted of a modest bathing suit of dark printed linen, covered, for luncheon, by a full-length reddingote of heavy white linen faced with the print of the suit, with big revers and deep cuffs of the same.

The very latest thing in bathing suits is satin lastex, which holds the figure firmly and has a shimmery effect in white and pastel shades. Yellow appeared to be the favorite color in all the beach wear, as it is for about every occasion this season. The men indulge the favorite color in beach robes, but many cling to plain white or flowered chenille robes to wear for luncheon over bathing suits which consist of shorts of dark blue, brown or gray, with white shirt tops.

Variety of Beach Coats

A great variety of beach coats and dresses, for wear over bathing suits, is noticeable. A three-quarter length coat of candle-wick material in soft shades, is new. These coats have hoods, much like the new evening wraps. A few very full beach pajamas are still seen, but the new culottes, really divided skirts of street length, have just about driven out the old pajamas. The culottes are not confined to the beach, either. They are worn with plain shirts for many sports and with matching tops even on the streets for shopping and general wear.

On the golf courses the men shine this season. At last the male yearning for color in dress is being gratified. It breaks out loudest in shirts and ties. Plaids and checks run riot. Never did a cowboy sport gayer plaid shirt than the tired business man on Florida golf courses this season. More conservative are the plain colored shirts, yellow, dubonnet, blue with bright figured ties. Still many men seem to cling to the old faithful white sport trousers and shirt; coats, of course, never being worn on Miami courses.

Out of Picture

While on the subject of men's wear, let it be noted that the old southern uniform for general resort wear, blue sport jacket with white flannel trousers, is definitely out of the picture. Now trousers must be dark and the coat light, in the daytime, preferably checked. In the evening, coat white, trousers black; shirt white, tie black.

The women are adopting the new rule in some degree. Dark linen skirts with light jackets, being a new combination. When the jacket is of printed linen carrying out the color announced by the skirt, the effect is striking and often pleasing. Man tailored Palm Beach cloth suits in natural and pastel shades are something new for women's sports wear. Shark skin, very smooth and cool, is a new material for the strictly tailored suit that is gaining in popularity.

Sports Ensemble

The dressy spectator sports ensemble still holds its own, however, and is seen at its best at Hialeah Park every afternoon where the smart social set gathers Solid colors are the favorites in this type of outfit, white leading as usual, and yellow, dusty pink and aqua marine close followers. Many jackets are very short and tight fitting, and fox fur dyed to match the pastel crepes is much seen as trimming.

The tailored evening gown is much seen in hotels and restaurants. It seems to fit into the picture with so many of the men in informal dress in the evening. Many of the evening gowns look exactly like sports dresses from the waist up, but the skirts are long, the new pleated frill often being at the bottom, rather incongruously. Plenty of frilly evening gowns are noticed too. Lace is much used, net and taffeta being liked.

Cunard to Stay In North Atlantic Fare Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 10—The agreement reached at Paris to classify all north Atlantic liners as cabin ships, abolishing the first-class designation, has led the Cunard White Star Company to cancel its notice of withdrawal from the North Atlantic Passenger Conference. The action will prevent a rate war.

The threat of withdrawal arose from a dispute over the classification and fares of the Cunarder Queen Mary, the British 73,000-ton contender for Atlantic honors, which will soon be ready for her first trials and maiden voyage.

Lower Fares Asked

The conference had agreed to the ship company's request that the Queen Mary be classed as a cabin ship and not first-class, but the company did not feel that the rate of £55 5s., summer season, one way, and £52 10s., off season, one way, was low enough. The new rates, not yet announced, are to go into effect on Feb. 24.

Under the new ratings, there will be 19 or 20 groups of cabin ships. Group 1 will be headed by the Queen Mary and the Normandie. The Bremen and Europa will lead Group 2, while the Manhattan and Washington of the United States Lines will be placed about the middle of the list, headed by such ships as the Ile de France and Majestic. The classes are arranged according to age, size and speed.

Anomalous Situation

Up to the present an almost fantastic situation existed. Luxurious, modern, and of great speed, the Queen Mary may be considered the finest vessel in the British merchant fleet. She is certainly the largest. Yet she was rated as cabin class, while the Aquitania, the Berengaria and Majestic, which have seen much service, were rated first class.

The grading was originally made in order to allow vessels which might not be considered able to compete in luxury and speed with the finest first-class transatlantic liners, and yet were well-appointed ships, to cater for a special traffic of their own, neither first-class nor third-class.

It is understood that the revised rates will be slightly higher for the best class of ships and slightly lower for those at the lowest end of the new categories.

Few Changes in Fares Expected in New York From Ship Line Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Reclassification of passenger vessels plying between northern Europe and eastern North America announced by the North Atlantic Passenger Conference in Paris on Saturday has eliminated "first-class" and substituted "cabin-class" as the designation of preferred accommodations, but New York shipping representatives declared today that the change was principally one of name.

Little alteration of the rate structure was expected, they said, in the absence of complete information regarding the complicated problem of a new fare schedule. Generally, it was predicted that the cost of transatlantic passages would be somewhat lower in the highest brackets and slightly higher for the cheaper classes of transportation.

Where before there were first-class, cabin, tourist and third-class passages available to travelers on the North Atlantic, today the new arrangement provides cabin, tourist, and third-class tickets, explained Joseph Mayter, chairman of the transatlantic passenger conference here. The elimination of first-class does not involve any reduction in speed, service, or comfort on the finer ships, he said.

Travel agents explained that the entrance of the Queen Mary as a cabin ship while older vessels were designated as first class might have forced other ship owners to cut rates in order to retain their share of the travelers' dollars. Minimum cabin fares of $262 had been scheduled for the Queen Mary as opposed to $270 for the Normandie first class. Under the new arrangement, fares are expected to be identical.

Ferryboat Dispute Composed at Seattle By Advance in Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—By "review and arbitration," a dispute of the ferryboat employers of Puget Sound with employees has been settled. The adjustment was made between the Washington Shipowners Association, on one side, and the Masters Mates and Pilots of America and the Ferryboatmen's Union of the Pacific, through an award handed down by Gov. Clarence D. Martin's commission.

A strike of ferryboat workers, called in November after arbitration between representatives of the employers and employees had failed, proved particularly inconvenient, inasmuch as the busy cities on the coast of the Olympic Peninsula were cut off from the mainland. Workers in the Puget Sound Navy Yard at Bremerton were allowed across in the morning and back at night, but no passengers were taken.

When this condition had existed for nearly a month, Governor Martin called representatives of both sides in conference and proposed the formation of a neutral group to hear evidence on which to base a settlement. Both sides agreed to the plan.

The three commissioners appointed were Superior Judge Timothy A. Paul of Walla Walla, the Rev. Sherman L. Divine of Seattle and Mrs. Pearl A. Wanamaker, member of the State Legislature. Upon the formation of this commission of review and arbitration the strike was immediately called off, with the agreement that awards made should be retrocactive to the date of returning to work.

For six weeks the commissioners held hearings and 1400 pages of testimony were taken. The resulting award increases the wages of ablebodied seamen to $85.80 a month and ordinary seamen to $80.60 a month.

Funds for Island Park In Lake Superior Granted

Funds amounting to $705,000 are available toward establishing Isle Royale as a national park, according to an announcement from the United States Federal Government.

A large herd of moose is said to roam the island forests, which also shelter woodland caribou. Waterfowl and herring gulls are found.

The island is 44 miles long, averages 5 miles wide, and lies in upper Lake Superior. It is reached by the Northern Pacific Railroad via Duluth.

Roosevelt Lauds Boy Scouts; U. S. Schools Join in Tribute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Encouraged by praise from President Roosevelt on Saturday evening for their work in character-building and training for citizenship, the Boy Scouts of America today continued their annual observance of Scout week, which extends this year from Feb. 7 to 13, by celebrating the movement in both public and private schools. At the same time, special programs were being prepared to honor the memory of Abraham Lincoln on his birthday, Feb. 12.

More than 1,300,000 Scouts and their leaders in all parts of the United States and the American possessions are participating in the exercises.

Nationwide Address

Speaking over both national broadcasting systems from his desk in the White House, President Roosevelt told the Scouts during his address on Saturday, the twenty-sixth anniversary of the movement, that they have been a constructive force for the improvement of American living conditions.

"I have always believed in our Scout training for the boys and the young men of our country," he said. "It encourages them to get out into the open, to develop good health habits, to encourage initiative and resourcefulness. It affords opportunity for a great variety of useful services. It teaches respect for the law. It assists materially in the proper building of character and the habits of life."

Persons who have found an interest in Scouting have real cause for satisfaction, the President declared. While the membership has increased, the appeal of the movement is wider than ever, he continued, adding that he was especially happy because of the development of a senior program for older boys and young men.

"Through this program older Scouts have an opportunity for adventure and for service," the President continued. "I have learned that the Scout alumni plan provides for former Scouts and present Scouts when they become 21 years of age; that it will hold their interest in active Scouting during later years; that it will make for the betterment of conditions affecting community life and will contribute in many ways to the good of the nation as a whole. That is thoroughly worth while."

Character Building

Referring to the introductory remarks of Walter W. Head, president of the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, who had said national problems might have been solved more easily if adults enjoyed the enthusiasm of Boy Scouts, the President stated:

"Great minds differ violently when considering the many remedies proposed for our economic and political ills. But there is no difference of opinion in the minds of the real and substantial leaders of our country in regard to the vital need of an aggressive and an enlarged character-building program."

Etonians Throng British Commons; Sextet in Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The latest club for Etonians seems to be the House of Commons. Of the 615 members of the present Lower House, 104 were educated at Britain's most famous public school. The great majority of these belong to the National Government, but two, Mr. F. W. Pethick-Lawrence and Dr. Hugh Dalton, are in the Labor Opposition, while the leader of the Opposition Liberals, Sir Arthur Sinclair, is also an Etonian.

Six Etonians—Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, Mr. Anthony Eden, Viscount Halifax, Mr. Oliver Stanley, Mr. W. G. Ormsby-Gore, and Viscount Hailsham—are members of the Cabinet. This continues an old tradition in British politics. Between 1801 and 1935 91 old Etonians attained cabinet rank. This is a better record than can be shown by any other English school.

The nearest rival is Harrow, which, in the same period provided 42 cabinet ministers. In the present Cabinet there are four Harrovians. There were Harrovians in every Cabinet until Mr. Gladstone's Administration of 1868. The first British Cabinet to contain no Etonians was Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's first Labor Government of 1924.

Nine members of the present Administration were educated at Oxford, and two (Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister, and the president of the Board of Trade, Mr. Walter Runciman) went to Cambridge. This brings the total number of Oxford cabinet ministers since 1801, when it first became possible to make detailed tabulations, to 133. Cambridge's representation is 88, leaving about 150 who went to neither university.

Motor Caravan Tax Is Voided in Idaho As Discriminatory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho — Idaho's motor caravan tax is unconstitutional, "because it violates the commerce clause of the United States Constitution and is unreasonable and discriminatory as against interstate commerce," Judge Charles E. Winstead of the District Court ruled in a case brought by various motor dealers to halt collection of the tax.

The law placed a tax on caravans of motorcars driven into Idaho for sale.

"There is nothing inherent in the transportation of caravans of motor vehicles from without the State," Judge Winstead said in his opinion, "across state highways for the purpose of sale which adds to the hazards of the road and therefore calls for increased police surveillance and which increases the wear and tear upon the highways and therefore permits a compensatory tax, as distinguished from other group movements of motor vehicles in intrastate commerce, for purposes other than for sale.

"If one considers the question of classification either from the viewpoint of the police power or of an excise tax, it is the movement of such vehicles which must be considered, not the direction they are going. A caravan headed east or north may be just as much a problem as a caravan headed west or south, and it makes no difference whether they are for sale or already sold and being delivered."

Locust Pest a Blessing

Locusts, which cause crop damage running into the millions annually, have been turned into profitable use in Argentina by being ground into locust meal fertilizer.

Pickwick Papers Shown at Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11—A large part of the original manuscript of "Pickwick Papers" was exhibited by its owner, Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, distinguished bibliophile and collector, at a special program of the Philadelphia Forum marking the 124th anniversary of the birth of Charles Dickens.

Introducing Frank Speaight, English actor, who gave a series of dramatic recitations from "Pickwick Papers," Dr. Rosenbach spoke on the background of the work which he described as "one of the greatest novels of all time." He indicated its value by stating that in 1929 he paid $37,500 for only five pages of it.

Today, Dr. Rosenbach is the owner of the largest portion of the manuscript, the only other known parts being in the British Museum in London.

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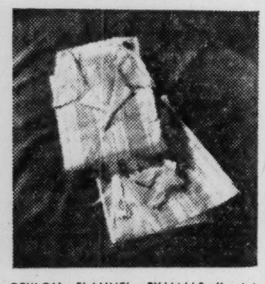

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Schools — Colleges Home Study

How to Read Newspapers — One of the Neglected Arts

Parents — Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Analysis of Newspaper Mastery

With Exercises for Club or Journalism Class Use

By R. E. Blackwell
Assistant to the President and Instructor in Journalism, University of Louisville.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Louisville, Ky.

PERHAPS one of the most common of our activities in adult life is the reading of the daily newspaper. Each morning or each evening the paper is delivered to our door and several, if not all, the members of the typical American family read the publication, or at least parts of it. It may be due to the fact that the newspaper is such an ordinary part of daily routine that many have never stopped to raise the question, how may one derive the maximum value from a reading of the newspaper?

In reading courses of study in various subject fields, one often finds a request of the student to "read a newspaper." Indeed the newspaper represents an important source of material in certain fields, particularly the fields of social sciences. Many high schools offer elementary courses in journalism and certainly in this study the newspaper is or shou'd be the primary source of material.

Most courses of study and practically all textbooks in the field of high school and college journalism list among other desirable objectives, the attempt to provide students with a more effective method of newspaper reading. Certainly for the great majority of the students enrolled in most classes this objective becomes the primary function of an introductory course.

Few Attempts Made to Teach It

In spite of the frequency of this study activity, few attempts have been made to teach the proper method of reading the newspaper, it being assumed by the teacher giving the assignment that the student knows how to read properly that common instrument of knowledge conveyance, the newspaper.

Ever, in the field of journalism, textbooks and published articles make little contribution to this major objective of a fundamental course in journalism. Seemingly, teachers and authors have assumed that this objective would be realized in an indirect manner. There is some justification for this assumption It seems perfectly clear that every introductory course in journalism should attempt to focus specific attention upon the proper method of newspaper reading.

To read a newspaper intelligently one should have certain understandings of the press. At least four understandings are fundamental in any attempt to increase the value of newspaper reading (These points apply to American newspapers primarily)

(1) The newspaper is made up of many parts Each of these parts performs a special function which assists the reader in the selection and gradation of the contents of the newspaper.

(2) Each newspaper story is composed of three parts. Each of these parts is fundamental in the process of selecting and reading news stories.

(3) The validity of news stories may be judged by their sources and by the policies of the newspapers in which they are printed

(4) A definite method of newspaper reading aids in the comprehension of the publication's contents

Do You Do These Things?

It is impossible within the scope of this article to discuss these basic understandings. It is our purpose here merely to raise the question. "How should one read the newspaper?" and make an attempt to outline affective methods. Anything said applies to American newspapers in general and no one paper in particular.

How should one read the newspaper?

A One should read a newspaper rapidly.

1. Decide which stories to read on basis of: a. Headlines. b. Leads. c. Sources of stories.

2 Locate important pages of the paper read regularly: a. Front page. b. Second news page. c. Editorial page.

3. Establish location of special departments of interest to the reader: a. Sports. b. Society. c. Finances. d. Comics. e. Other regular features.

B One should read a newspaper as a continuous publication: 1. Follow up current stories for new developments each day. 2. Pass over the review of details with which reader is acquainted.

C. One should read a newspaper impersonally: 1. Read news stories about your friends or concerning some organization to which you belong in the light of the reader who is not acquainted with the individual or organization.

D. One should read a newspaper impartially: 1. Read news stories covering both sides of any controversial topic.

E. Read a newspaper reflectively.

1. Consider the background of the event: a. Causes. b. Persons and groups concerned. c. Conditions contributing to the background of the news—social, economic, political, religious, educational.

2. Consider the significance of the news: a. Probable further developments of the story. b. Effect of the news on individual. c. Effect of the news on society.

3. Formulate a tentative judgment of the value of the news: a. Decide whether news is beneficial or injurious to society. b. Consider how benefits may be made more effective. c. Consider how injuries may be lessened or prevented.

4. Verify your tentative judgment: a. By reading editorials. b. By reading later editions of the newspaper for further developments which may change your point of view. c. By reading other newspapers to gain additional facts not made public in first paper. d. By reading current magazines. e. By discussing with others interested in the same news item.

5. Formulate new judgment: a. On basis of addtional facts gained from the act of verifying your tentative judgment. b. On basis of additional thought.

Using These Ideas In Teaching

The following suggestions will aid in the teaching of this study activity to the pupils. This should be done as an early project in any course in which newspaper reading is encouraged.

A simple true-false or multiple choice type of test will reveal the ability of the class to read effectively the newspaper. Students should be allowed a few minutes, not to exceed five, to read the first page of a given newspaper. A series of questions covering the important facts of 10 stories selected from various parts of the page will serve to test the pupils on the ability to read the newspaper effectively. If certain pupils show an ability to acquire the important facts on the page in the time limit, they perhaps should be excused from additional study as is outlined in the following paragraphs.

While discussions on the part of the pupils and the teacher are extremely helpful, it should be remembered that the most effective method of teaching the newspaper reading process is that of having the students read the newspapers under certain conditions and under supervision.

The following exercises are based upon the steps outlined in the foregoing discussion on the proper method of newspaper reading, although they do not follow in an exact order.

Exercise One: From page one of half the supply of newspapers all headlines should be removed. These headless newspapers are passed out to the pupils who are given five minutes to read the stories. They are then required to write a summary of the news contained on the page. Or, more desirable, a true-false test covering the important details of the stories may be given.

After the pupils have finished this part of the exercise, a second newspaper from which the headlines have not been removed should be given them and the reading exercise repeated, followed by the testing for mastery of important facts. A comparison of scores made on the two tests should emphasize the importance of headlines as an aid to rapid reading.

It is necessary in this exercise to use two issues of a paper, for familiarity with the news stories in the first will increase the pupil's achievement on the second test. Care should be taken, however, to use papers that are fairly equal in the degree of difficulty of subject matter. In all cases the report of the student's gain in the use of papers having headlines should be reported to him. This exercise may be varied and the leads used instead of the heads, the same technique being followed

Exercise Two: With copies of a newspaper in the hands of the pupils, the teacher and students study the particular paper in order to (1) decide which are the most important news pages of the paper; and (2) locate special departments. Verify the findings in this one issue with other issues of the same paper

Exercise Three: By means of an outline placed and left on the board follow the development of a news story over a period of a week, adding to the outline each morning new developments and underscoring repetitions of old facts.

Exercise Four: Secure a newspaper report of some student activity (athletic contest, student play, etc.) and ask students to suggest criticisms of the story. Many of these criticisms will be based upon some personal prejudice. These criticisms should then be discussed by the class. Such discussions will often cause the one who made the criticism to realize his personal prejudice in the facts of the story.

Exercise Five: Get two or three papers published in a given city and outline on the board the facts reported in each paper concerning a particular story. By means of comparison, emphasize the fact that it is often necessary to read two papers in order to get a complete and an impartial view of the news.

Exercise Six: Take three news stories from a current paper and list the background of each (using the items suggested under items E 1 a, b, and c of the outline); also list the significance of each story (using the items suggested under items E 2. a, b, and c of the outline)

Exercise Seven: Upon the basis of the class discussion ask each pupil to write a paragraph giving his opinion concerning the value of the news to society or to the individual, answering in particular the three items suggested in E 3 of the outline.

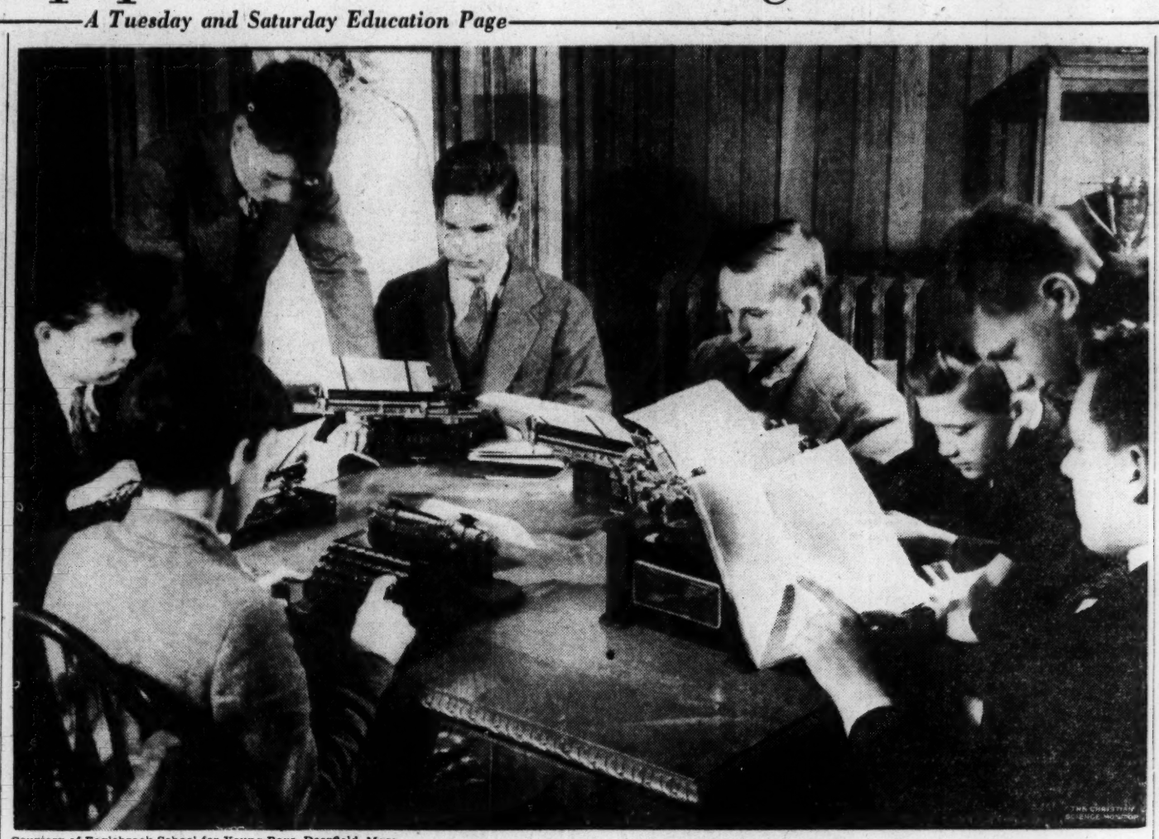
Exercise Eight: Ask the pupils to continue reading concerning these three topics for a period of three weeks, using later issues of the paper used originally, editorials in this and other papers, news stories in other newspapers, and magazine articles. Ask him to discuss the stories with other pupils and with adults

Exercise Nine: After the three weeks period, return the paper written by the student in exercise seven and ask him to make any changes he may care to make in his statement After the papers are returned to the teacher, typical ones should be selected and the changes noted before the class The pupils should be asked to tell the class the reasons which prompted the change in statements.

Subject Matter Chosen

The material selected for these exercises should relate to the subject matter of the course, thus making the device a means of emphasis upon subject matter as well as a method of practical study which will be of value to the student, not only during high school and college days, but more important, during his adult life.

This outline of newspaper reading is not presented as a perfect plan or the suggested teaching devices as complete. The writer has tried merely to indicate the desirability of some plan of direct teaching of the methods which students should employ in reading the newspaper throughout academic days and adulthood, and to suggest some devices for the realization of a major objective of elementary journalism, the effective reading of the daily newspaper.



Courtesy of Eaglebrook School for Young Boys, Deerfield, Mass.

Getting Out the School Paper—An Important Educational Experience

School journalism continues to move forward. From all parts of the United States come reports of the activity of groups of school journalists and journalism instructors. Aside from the constructive projects carried on by staffs to benefit schools and communities, many statewide and nationwide enterprises are being sponsored by student journalists.

Among the recent notable developments in school journalism are the following: The organization of a Rhode Island Scholastic Press Association; the beginning of a High School Journalism Round Table composed of instructors of journalism of Omaha, Neb., and Council Bluffs, Iowa; an All-City Scholastic Press Association organized in Albuquerque, N. M.; and a department of journalism in the West Virginia State Education Association.

School publications are taking an active part in celebrations this year. Among those in which school papers are most active are the Mark Twain Centennial, the Daniel Boone Bicentennial, and the Texas Centennial. — *From the Student Leader.*

Dance Composition

As a Socializing Form of Expression

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

COMPOSING a dance, a plastic study, or a sequence of rhythmic movements is a feature of the modern dance school which accounts to a large extent for the amazing popularity of the dance today. This creative element attracts youth seeking self-expression, and gives the dance again its primal function as a socializing educational experience.

"Educational?" someone may say with a skeptical questioning inflection. Indeed, yes! First, because, according to the modern theory of learning by doing, this spontaneous creation of a dance form, however simple, affords the opportunity for each individual to contribute intellectually, actively, and aesthetically to an artistic conception.

The ability to contribute implies certain preliminary experiences or technics, such as a mind trained to perceive musical form, phrasing, rhythmic patterns, dynamics; a body capable of responding with freedom and control to the demands of the music; and emotional color and richness of imagination to interpret the music in adequate outward expression.

These technics are acquired only by the right kind of education Books, alone, cannot teach them, nor are they learned by subjecting the body to a rigid disciplinary training. In my opinion, the first essential is a musical background an inner singing and response to rhythm; for the exact science of music alone affords the whole gamut of rhythmic variety which the word "rhythm" implies. Equally important is the habit of actively expressing rhythm in movement, in walking, running, leaping, jumping, skipping, swinging, pulling, pushing, and stretching.

We were accustomed to do all these vigorous actions when we hunted, plowed, planted, mowed, spun, and wove, before the machine age "relieved" us of the necessity of using our bodies. Now, since "To prepare us for complete living is the function which education has to discharge"—we look to education to restore this lost factor of rhythmic activity to modern urban life. Such a restoration would be most incomplete were it to replace only the physical activity these early industries entailed, and left out the social values involved—service, co-operation, contribution, mutual encouragement and rejoicing, gratitude.

The vast and rich store of folk-dance material in the British Museum gives us some idea of how the people of this earlier period celebrated their joy and satisfaction by the creation of imperishable art. The names of these lovely dances alone reveal their inspiration. "Sellenger's Round, or the Beginning of the World" symbolizes the rhythmic round of creation, "Bean Setting," "Shepherds' Hey," "Gathering Peascods," all are rituals of planting, harvesting, and rural joys. As long as we seem to live on this planet, dancing will be an innate and deep-rooted avenue of expression of social feeling and should be directed into wholesome and constructive activities.

This, I believe, is what Plato means when he proposes music and dance as the right education for a perfect social state. Music, the thoughtful, intellectual, literary and scientific pursuits, and dance, the "expressionistic" physical activities; these to be balanced in equal proportions lest man become too refined and weak by too much "music," or too "rustic" from an overemphasis on the "dance."

Creativeness of expression in all art forms is developed by spontaneous dance composition. The new dance may appear enigmatic, individualistic, and incomprehensible "to the general," until the laity become more generally dance conscious.

The development of such qualities, however, as individuality, co-operation, initiative, confidence, joy and freedom of movement are results justifying the inclusion of creative rhythmic movement in the curricula of all educational institutions where character building is an objective.

LUCY DUNCAN HALL

Pussy Willows

Pussy Willows are beautiful.
They have such melody.
They sing a song of the river flowing,
Flowing down to the sea.

Evelyn Baker, Age 11 Years,
Luther Burbank School

Creative Expression Through the Dance, at Bradford Junior College, Bradford, Mass.

Youth Round Table

Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHERE to begin! Such an array of good letters from you. And to your Chairman's delight you are carrying on a lusty correspondence among yourselves, if we may judge from the "first letters" forwarded through this office. By the way, since forwarding letters is not our chief indoor sport, and therefore we know you want to do all you can to make it easy for us not to make mistakes or send all your letters to the wrong persons (what a grand surprise for everybody that would be!) please read the directions for corresponding to one another, which we are repeating at the close of the column today. Well, here goes. Meet a member from Rhode Island who has evidently at one time been from somewhere else.

CHAIRMAN

'About the Southwest'

Rhode Island

Dear Chairman and Round Tablers:

Have you ever traveled on a train with a squad of soldiers riding in the next car? This was my experience when going to Parral, Chihuahua, Mex. It was not until the change at Jiménez that I felt somewhat uncomfortable. There were but one or two coaches, both very open for I saw no sign of windows with glass panes. Peons (Spanish word for the laboring class) were placed in the same car with us Americans, as well as the soldiers. However, bandits seemed rather scarce, so the journey was accomplished with little excitement.

From Parral I rode in an old Ford over the rockiest country I ever saw, outside of New England. My destination was Santa Barbara, where I spent over a month at a silver mine. The manager's home was a very attractive Spanish style bungalow, the other company houses were plainly built wooden structures.

Two interesting features I enjoyed were the mill and the mine shaft, also the Chinese cook. Our table was set for 13 men and the food was served first to the highest in seniority. I received mine last.

I also had the pleasure of attending a Mexican society dance. It is carried on very much the same as the American style, except after each dance the couples walk around the edges of the ballroom.

The shops and street vendors of Juarez give a Mexican flavor that is always remembered. A pincushion, hand painted, made from a century plant, is all I have from the border, but I have many fond remembrances of Old Mexico.

If any round tablers would care to hear about the Southwest, Old Mexico or New England, I'd be pleased to increase my correspondence. (Mr.) S. D. D.

* * *

Our next friend is interested in Spanish countries and a lot of other things, and eager to know you all.—Chairman.

* * *

'King Arthur's Knights'

Indiana

Dear Mr. Chairman,

I wrote to the Mail Bag the very week it was taken out of the Monitor for a while and so now I am writing to the Round Table. I think it is a fine department. The talks are all so interesting and informal and everyone seems so friendly that after I read each letter I feel as if I really knew the person who had written it. All the fine ideas and high ideals expressed by each new member keeps strengthening the purpose of the Round Table; I hope it grows and grows.

Like the knights of King Arthur's court we are in quest of good alone and can pledge ourselves to open our eyes to the opportunities to do good deeds every day.

I'd love to hear from anyone who would care to write from anywhere. Please do. Corresponding is a hobby of mine. I do not know any young people my age to chum with so to exchange letters from some of you in the twenties would be meeting this desire.

I am interested and take part in church work, also, in my spare time I write poetry and stories and am very interested in journalism; Spanish countries, their language and customs; cooking and housekeeping.

Best wishes to you Mr. Chairman, and all the good knights!

(Miss) B. B. S.

* * *

Our "next" is a girl doing practice teaching. She feels she knows few young people who care about really worth while things. That is one situation the Round Table was founded to remedy. How about it, all of you?

* * *

'Teaching Career'

Wisconsin

Dear Chairman:

As far as I know, I am eligible for membership in the Youth Round Table. I am 21 years old and just about to enter upon a teaching career—if I can find a job. Right now I am doing practice teaching. That is, I am teaching two classes at a city high school under the close supervision of the regular teacher, with the principal, and numerous supervisors from college dropping in on me from time to time.

Perhaps my most interesting experience in connection with this work has been contact with a group of high school seniors, some older than I am, who are enrolled in the social civics class I teach. There are at least five nationalities and three races represented in the group. My main concern in discussing civics has been that of arousing an interest in the problems, social and civic, which are very close to us, with a constant hope that they themselves may probe far enough into problems to discover their worldwide scope and significance. It seems that motivation is the biggest part of teaching, and my own ardent enthusiasm is not enough to arouse more than a small spark of interest. But as I have more experience perhaps I can acquire a master touch. I am not surprised at the apathy of the boys and girls since few of my more mature friends exhibit active interest in civic and political affairs. It is rather discouraging to find that after nearly four years of constant contact with young people, I can only think of ten who share my interest in social and civic problems, and my ideals about a clean, wholesome life.

The Youth Round Table has attracted me as something very necessary in inspiring and promoting interest and understanding of the problems which confront the youth of the world. Through the Mail Bag, I have become acquainted with the lives and thoughts of other youth. How much more courage we have in our convictions when we find that even in lands across the sea we can find some youth similarly interested in wholesome living. And so I welcome the opportunity of becoming a member of a group willing and earnest in an attempt toward better understanding and fellowship.

Far from being a "wet-blanket," I hope, still I find no enjoyment watching others find a shallow amusement with liquor and the accompanying small talk. I do not attend any social function of the so-called "smart set" with any illusion of being surrounded with wholesome gaiety, but hoping that my escort and I may stumble upon another couple as "different."

I am not ashamed of my ideals and interests, but I have been lonely in my convictions. Writing letters is one of my major recreations when college work does not interrupt. I would love to hear from any of you who care to write. Political, civic, and social problems are not my whole life, by any means. I am interested in lively discussions on any subject, books of all kinds, outdoor sports and music.

As the chairman says "Cheerio."

(Miss) M. A. B.

* * *

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or witholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours,

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

We find it better not to forward letters that do not comply with these simple regulations. (You will find that they come fluttering back to you, or if there are no return addresses, they will be held until you write for them.) And we do not send names and addresses to those writing in for them. Instead, you will find that we will probably remind you of these paragraphs or mail you a clipping. But we do want to repeat that we are so glad you are writing to one another. "An Adventure in World Friendship," Miss W. M. of Sussex, England, has called it, and we agree—with a

Cheerio, until next Tuesday,

Chairman

Your Introduction

Eighth in a Series of Ten Articles Running on Tuesdays

By Anne Hitchcock
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A GOOD introduction is like a door standing hospitably ajar, giving a glimpse of an inviting interior. It should be short, but never think it unimportant.

If you write your introduction first, you will probably rewrite it after you have finished the body of your article. In the process of getting written, your article is pretty sure to have developed some features not contemplated by you in the beginning that may change the "slant" of your introduction. Anyway you will want to consider it in its completeness before deciding how it is to make its bow.

The purpose of the introduction is, of course, to arouse the reader's interest in what you have to offer—to give him just enough so that he will want to explore further. An introduction that has this effect usually begins at a point where writer and reader can meet on common ground, and then leads the reader on to the less familiar.

Keyed To the Article

When the subject is one that is commonly considered dry or humdrum, a clever introduction can do much in lightening it up and showing the reader that even here is something that is attractive or interesting. It is a mistake, though, to introduce such a subject in high colors, unless you are confident your treatment of it will not disappoint the reader. Don't promise cake if it is bread you are serving. Always be sure that your article as a whole is keyed to the introduction.

Less finesse is needed when your subject is likely to be generally appealing. A style of introduction that is often effective is a question or even a series of questions. The reader's curiosity is aroused, and he reads on to find the answers.

Tact and Skill Required

But tact and skill are needed when the subject is likely to antagonize. A perfect example of this type of introduction is found in the Apostle Paul's speech to the Athenians. We quote from a translation by Cornybeare and Howson, which we think shows Paul's courtesy and tact more clearly than does the Authorized Version; instead of "superstitious" we have here "carefulness in religion"; instead of "ignorantly" we have "though ye know Him not."

"Ye men of Athens: All things which I behold bear witness to your carefulness in religion. For as I passed through your city and beheld the objects of your worship, I found amongst them an altar with this inscription—To the Unknown God. Whom, therefore, ye worship though ye know Him not, Him declare I unto you."

Next Tuesday—What Makes a Good Title?

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Limit on Cruisers Welcomed by U. S.; Fleet Well Filled

(Continued from Page 1)

same amount the naval experts consider necessary to give the United States a balanced fleet.

Other Classes Pressed

In other words, American naval building plans contemplate emphasis in the next five years on destroyer, battleship, aircraft carrier and auxiliary tonnage. Under only the most exceptional circumstances would the navy wish to build any more heavy cruisers during the coming five years. It has a full quota of them now, most of which are new. Hence the holiday represents no loss even in the eyes of the most extreme naval expansionists who are far more interested in new battleships and destroyers than anything else.

The State Department is equally pleased with the proposal since it accords with what American diplomacy is striving for most urgently in the naval field—stabilization of the present situation to avoid the danger of a naval race. A holiday in the construction of any type of ship will, during its duration, keep present ratios in that type constant. The American proposal for an extension of the life of battleships from 20 to 26 years has the same objective—stabilization of existing naval strength.

Full Supply of Cruisers

The United States Navy now has completed and in service 15 of the heavy cruisers. Another, the Quincy, will be finished in April. The Vincennes will be finished in 1937 and the Wichita in 1938, concluding the heavy cruiser category and giving a total tonnage of 172,425. The treaty provides for 180,000 tons.

In addition, there are now on the ways in varying stages of completion seven 10,000 cruisers carrying six-inch guns, ships which are heavy cruisers in size, but rank as "Class B" ships because of the smaller guns they carry.

There are 18 true light cruisers completed, ships less than 8000 tons in size and carrying six-inch guns. Of these two will be overage in 1939 and the money has already been appropriated for their replacement. None of the others become eligible for replacement before 1943.

Replacements Permitted

Completion of the ships in this category now under way will bring the Class B tonnage to a total of 140,500. The treaty gives the United States a limit of 143,500. Replacement of the Omaha and Milwaukee, both 7050 tons, will be by 10,000 ships, bringing the total thereby almost exactly to the top limit.

This limit of course will end automatically with expiration of the old treaties at the end of the present year. The proposed holiday will in effect continue the limit by forbidding expansion, but permits replacements.

Shipyards at Capacity

Summed up, the navy could not, under the existing treaty, build any more light cruisers before 1943 and heavy cruisers until 1949 beyond what it is already provided by Congress. Further, American shipyards are virtually full now with present naval construction. When the cruisers now on the ways are finished the navy hopes to devote the space to battleships and destroyers.

Hence the five-year holiday means nothing whatever to the present navy program and is of significance only in that it will tend to prevent some other nation precipitating a race in this category which might force the United States Navy to revise its plans. At least such is the hope in diplomatic circles.

Philadelphia Clergy Question Relation Of Courts and Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11—Establishment of a state "judicial council" by act of assembly to free the courts "from outside control and political influence" is recommended in the first of a series of pamphlets sponsored by the Committee of One Hundred, now comprising 160 Philadelphia clergymen.

The recommendation is made as a result of an investigation of the local courts undertaken at the instance of the committee's board of directors following criticism of the courts by the Rev. Dr. George Herbert Toop in a sermon.

Dr. Toop, rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, criticized the granting of a state liquor license to a night club near his home on Pine Street, after he and other residents of the neighborhood had protested, with police assent, that the place resulted in disorder, and after its original charter had been revoked in another court.

This sermon brought a number of comments from local judges, criticizing Dr. Toop's position the effect of which was the rallying to the side of Dr. Toop of a large number of ministers and other religious leaders. Copies of the pamphlet are being sent to the Pennsylvania Bar Association, members of the judiciary and State Legislature and to the Governor, it is announced.

Costa Rica Elects Cortes President

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Feb. 11 (AP)—Leon Cortes, a former vice-president, has been elected President of Costa Rica for a four-year term.

Mr. Cortes, who was minister of works in the cabinet of the retiring President, Ricardo Jimenez Oreamuno, gained an absolute majority over his opponents, Octavio Beeche, a conservative, and Prof. Carlos Luis Saenz, candidate for the Communist group. The new President takes office May 8.

Mr. Cortes, now a lawyer, has had a long governmental career. In addition to being vice-president and later minister of public works, he was once secretary of state.

Just Pals!

Wide World

Snatching a Snooze at the Show

Little 3-Year-Old Thomas J. Sartor Fell Asleep Against "Hercuveen Indisputable," Giant St. Bernard, as He Waited for His Pet's Class to Be Judged at the Sixtieth Annual Exhibition of the Westminster Kennel Club in New York

Pups Steal Spotlight At Jubilee Show Of Westminster Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 — More young puppies and more single dog owners than ever before in the 60 years of the exhibition featured the opening of the jubilee show of the Westminster Kennel Club here yesterday.

Especially among the more popular breeds, dogs of less than a year old jammed the classes, so that the judges were kept busy as the puppies frolicked with their masters and handlers and refused to be awed by the solemnity of the occasion. Among the Great Danes, for instance, 38 of the total of 105 were puppies, and many of these were less than nine months old.

While all the well-known kennels were represented, there were fewer dogs in their exhibits, while lone dogs were filling every spare space where a kennel could be put.

With the greatest number ever gathered into an indoor show in the United States, 2920 dogs being benched, the predominance of single owners became a real feature, and many strange faces made their appearances in the judging rings, 12 of which were kept busy from early morning until well toward midnight.

The new emblem of the show, the full length portrait of Sensation, the first dog imported by the club, 60 years ago, was scattered all over the official ribbons, the programs and the awards.

Slum Rent Ability Set at $6.25 a Room

(Continued from Page 1)

which, the report notes, "would seldom, if ever, require expenditures by the guaranteeing government."

Municipal Authorities

Machinery for the subsidy system already exists, it states, since 20 states have already set up laws authorizing the establishment of local government housing authorities empowered to purchase existing slum properties or acquire them by condemnation; and to construct and operate such housing through bond issues, borrowing or federal grants. Also, there are municipal housing authorities today in 27 cities.

Autonomy Allowed

The Federal Government, it recommends, having availed localities of "substantial sums over a long period," should step into actual control when only defaults occur on federal obligations or the high technical and social safeguards governing the projects are not fulfilled, since the maximum amount of local autonomy should be integral with the program. It finds ample precedent for housing grants in public highway and river and harbor improvement clauses.

Income Test

Seeing in a federal plan of subsidy not only stimulation to local action, but the maintenance of high and nationwide standards in decent homes for slum dwellers, the report denies that public housing built for the great majority of American families who cannot afford to pay more than an average of $5 and $6 a room competes with existing private properties.

"Limits can and should be placed upon the income of applicants for space, so that only those whose income is below a certain figure will be accepted," it concedes. "This will prevent occupants of more expensive houses from moving into the public projects.

Justice to Public

"Traditional American policies demand that private initiative be encouraged and fostered wherever it will function in the public interest, but conversely, American policy requires that public initiative and control be substituted in fields in which private interests cannot, and will not, function."

Simultaneously the National Federation of Settlements and the United Neighborhood Houses joined in an appeal to the President for continuation and expansion of the federal program of subsidized housing for lower income groups.

"We believe," their message says, "that part of the rightful heritage of our people should be the provision of decent houses within their means in which to live and bring up their children."

American Composer Resigns

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—Charles Wakefield Cadman, American composer, has withdrawn from the committee named to select American music for the Olympic Games festival in Germany, because, he says, "I cannot conscientiously believe it to be to America's advantage to participate in the Olympic Games if they are held in Nazi Germany."

Code Amendment For Fingerprint Lost by Lehman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11—With 50 of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's 60 bills for the better enforcement of the criminal law on the legislative calendar this week, two count among casualties.

Both houses turned down last night the bill amending the code of criminal procedure to provide for the conviction of a defendant on the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice. The Assembly, which is Republican-controlled and clearly the chief opposition battleground, also defeated the measure making compulsory the fingerprinting of all persons arrested for a felony or misdemeanor, including those held for vagrancy and disorderly conduct. This was affirmed in the Senate by 42 to 4 votes, while the Assembly action was by the undebatable motion of recommittment to committee.

"No Pressure"

Both measures figure in the Governor's proposed drive against organized crime, which has commanded attention throughout the country. Action on them was prefaced in each house by the announcement by leaders that the anticrime program would be treated as a nonpolitical question and "no pressure exerted, either pro or con." While there has been considerable debate previously on the anticrime legislation, this is the initial test of consensus.

Preferential Primary

Simultaneously, Republican progressives who are sponsoring the Borah-for-President boom in New York, were pressing today for the support of legislation to inaugurate the preferential primary system in New York to defeat Republican organization schemes to send an uncommitted delegation to the national convention in Cleveland. This is in accord with United States Senator William E. Borah's indictment of the unpledged delegation system as a device to put the selection of the presidential candidate in the hands of the politicians.

The proposed bills are being prepared by Assemblyman Hamilton F. Potter (R), of Suffolk County, an adherent of W. Kingsland Macy, one-time Republican state chairman and a leading Borah advocate. They have the backing of Representative Hamilton Fish Jr., Borah field man in New York. Mr. Potter described as the aims of both bills, "a system which would more clearly reflect the will of the enrolled party voters."

Canadians Ask A Well-Defined Foreign Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

and abroad, it is urged in many quarters that the Dominion make its voice heard in international councils on the side of peace. As a member of the Council of the League of Nations, and as a beneficiary of the Statute of Westminister, Canada has the right to assert its influence in world affairs and in shaping the foreign policies of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Must Take Its Part

Likewise, it is asserted, Canada's strategic position in North American political and industrial affairs, its equal interest with the United States in possible developments in the Far East, logically implies a sharing of responsibilities, consideration and co-operation with nations whose interests are similar.

With the sweep into power of the Liberal Party last autumn a new element was introduced into Canada's external relations. It is now apparent that the Mackenzie King Government proposes to see that Canada does business with as many nations as possible on a basis of reciprocity, while carefully guarding the preferential and diplomatic rights of Great Britain and supporting the League. But it seems likewise apparent that the new Government is determined that the Dominion shall lose none of her own prerogatives in the process.

Want War Referendum

While joining in the application of economic sanctions against Italy, Premier King declared that Canada would recognize no commitment binding Canada to adopt military sanctions, and the general sentiment among Canadians seems to be that, whatever action may be taken respecting foreign relations, a popular referendum is in order in decisions which might lead to war.

It is not difficult to see why Canada, with her new trade alliances, is considering foreign affairs with a watchful eye. Much of her prosperity may depend upon the peace efforts of the League—and yet in the case of Japanese aggression in Manchuria, involving one of Canada's potentially great customers, the League seemed impotent. Canada's economic welfare and, indeed, much of her security depend on her friendly relations with her great neighbor to the south. Conceivably an occasion might arise when her desire to support Great Britain in the League and her own interests in the Pacific might conflict.

Complexities

This suggests but a few angles to the many-faceted problem that the Dominion is asked to face. In fact, the very complexity of her present status as a potent factor in world stability, is used as an argument by those who favor a well-defined foreign policy for Canada.

Sir Robert Falconer several weeks ago recommended that a Minister of External Affairs be appointed to devote his whole time to problems affecting Canadian relations abroad. And Editor Dafoe sums up the situation in these words: "Canada is directly and seriously affected by world unsettlement, and it is for her to make her best contribution along with other nations toward putting things right."

But Canadians are not hasty to mingle in European politics. They realize that Canada has authority over her external affairs under the Crown, and they are predisposed to co-operate to the fullest extent with the other members of the British Commonwealth. But until there arises in their own national Parliament some potent discussions on foreign policy, it seems probable that the search for a thorough exposition of foreign relations will be largely confined to groups of people in the larger centers interested in international developments. At any rate, while many Canadians recognize the need for a clear statement of foreign policy, the subject seems to arouse little sentiment in Ottawa where official action would naturally arise.

Aviation Inquiry to Bring Out Human Equation in Accidents

Aviation Column

The human equation in aviation which, despite the industry's mechanical perfection, is often the difference between success or failure, is to be ironed out in a subcommittee investigation by the Senate Commerce Commission, which yesterday began hearings in Washington.

Hastened no doubt by the mysterious circumstances of the recent air crash in Arkansas and the preceding one at Cheyenne, the investigation was authorized as a result of the accident which resulted fatally to Senator Bronson Cutting last May. The senatorial quizz is sonorously labeled as a resolution "to investigate fully and thoroughly the activities of those entrusted by the government with the protection of property and life by air transportation."

Many to Testify

Cabinet members, officials of all government departments connected with aviation activities, experts connected with the industry, private pilots and airlines officials have all been asked to testify. In the language of the resolution the inquiry will "determine what legislation, if any, shall be adopted in the interest of safety of life and property . . . and what legislation . . . shall be adopted to prevent accidents in the air and to provide appropriate safeguards for their prevention."

So it will be the job of Col. Harold E. Hartley, chief inquisitor for the Senate sub-committee to see if he can question the aviation industry members so skillfully that the committee may break down that border line between the mechanical preciseness of the industry which has apparently been of no avail when human judgment was at the controls.

Public Inquiring

The general public is now inquiring into that element in lieu of any good evidence in the recent accidents that mechanical failure was the cause. The theory advanced in the Arkansas crash that a fanatic may have slugged one pilot while the other pilot was in the cabin talking to passengers or the stewardess, fantastic as it may seem, is a possibility that should be avoided in the future. It may result in such a simple remedy as a lock on the door to the pilot's cockpit.

Let us observe why mechanical failure could be eliminated in the Arkansas crash, failing this evidence to the contrary, from noting air line technique preliminary to flight.

Fifteen minutes or so before a flight is to begin an air lines pilot is required to read the latest government weather reports and sign a form stating that he has done so. He immediately lays out a "flight plan" from these reports, to the chief dispatcher

Signing of Log

The plane, which has been rolled up to the hangar, contains a log, similar to that on a ship, in which the chief mechanic has signed a statement indicating that the plane is mechanically "OK" for the flight. This log states the repairs and other work that has been done on the ship. The pilot is also required to initial this report.

When flight time arrives the command to take off flashes by radio, in the case of a Boston to New York flight, for instance, from the chief dispatcher at Newark, N. J., who commands the American Airlines air networks as far north as Albany, west to Cleveland and south to Nashville.

If at this point special weather bulletins denoting poor conditions should arrive, the flight is cancellable by any one of three airways officials. The chief dispatcher at Newark, N. J., may order the flight "grounded," the pilot may cancel, or the local airways company manager may order "no flight." If conditions remain good the Newark dispatcher gives the "go ahead" signal. Motors roar and soon another flight is on its way to Newark.

Tunes to "Beam"

Once on his way the chief pilot tunes to the government radio "beam" upon which he cruises like a train on a track. Hourly his beam signals are broken for several minutes while the latest weather reports are given. In the meantime the co-pilot, using another radio set, contacts the air company's own ground radio stations and periodically gives position reports.

Now a logical question pops up here. "What happens if poor weather should be reported enroute?" Let us suppose for instance, that fog should suddenly close in upon Newark airport while a plane from Boston was bound to that point, making that field impossible to land upon. (In actual practice an airline would be warned hours in advance of this weather trend). The pilot of the Newark-bound plane would be ordered, by radio, to put back to Hartford, Conn., an intermediate stop, and if he should be unable to land there, could proceed back to Boston. Boston-Newark planes carry enough fuel for the round trip.

Something Went Wrong

Surveying the evidence of the Cheyenne and Arkansas crashes it is observed that both of these accidents occurred after routine reports giving weather and flight "okay" had been received. In the short space of five minutes, in the case of the first crash, and 12 minutes in the second, something went wrong, radically wrong. Human error? Your guess is as good as ours. The answer the aviation industry sincerely and mightily wishes to know, as well as the general public.

Today the Department of Commerce is being quizzed on its airways work, its lights, its radio beacons and its safety regulations. The Post Office will be asked about its manner of doing business, will reply to charges that it has "skimped" on certain contracts thereby causing inadequate maintenance facilities by those companies affected. The Weather Bureau will tell about its forecasting methods, the National Advisory Committee will report on its safety devices researches, the army and navy will also bear their share of the answers.

Other Safety Factors

Later the committee will inquire into miscellaneous factors such as the safety of the autogiro, airways and airports. The commercial potentialities of dirigibles will be discussed and possibly the wisdom of the Post Office Department committing itself to transoceanic flying boat service instead of dirigibles for mail carriage for 10 years may be aired. For the value of flying boats has not yet been proven superior to dirigibles even though the latter have not distinguished themselves in the United States.

These investigations it is hoped will turn up a number of "flies in the ointment" of airline progress. For the general public is hesitant now until the "mystery" is solved. The knowledge of faulty practices uncovered in aviation and eliminated will do much toward renewing the public confidence in air transport.

College Gifts Increase $9,000,000 in Last Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Individual gifts and bequests to 46 colleges and universities during the last fiscal year amounted to $31,083,828, as compared with $23,118,880 the preceding year, according to a survey by the John Price Jones Corporation here.

An increase of $4,370,811 to Yale University accounts for more than half the gain, the announcement said, while the total of gifts received last year by Harvard, Princeton, Chicago, Columbia and Cornell declined. Total gifts and bequests to nine women's colleges for 1934-35 were given at $2,100,397, as against $1,099,457 for the preceding year. Gifts to 46 institutions including nine women's colleges for the last five years were placed at $131,822,512.

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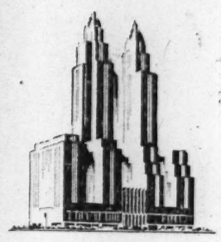

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At the Lake Front—half block from North Western Depot and Juneau Park
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THE FOOD will please you
THE RATES
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APARTMENTS-SUITES-ROOMS
400 ROOMS WITH BATH
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WEST PINE AT KINGSHIGHWAY
Opposite Forest Park
(Under Schimmel Direction)

See Also....
Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

The Home Forum

Sleigh Ride de Luxe

WE COULDN'T help exclaiming at our first glimpse of the sleigh. It was so like a dream of what such a vehicle might be, instead of that utilitarian vehicle itself; due to the zeal of our hostess, who had rescued it from the oblivion of an old barn and had given herself completely to restoring all its original glory.

In this she was aided and abetted by the gentle octogenarian who had sold it to her, and who threw in for good measure many reminiscences of gay drives over the New England hills in the eighties; a spry little old lady who insisted upon going up into the cobwebby attic to unpack the sleigh bells which she had been cherishing in cotton woo' for several decades. They were brown-black with rust, when she took them from their hiding-place; but now, so diligent had been the buffer that worked on their silver, the very look of them, twinkling in place on the harness, was a chime.

THE LINES OF the sleigh were beautiful in themselves, beginning with the swanlike curve of the back seat that swung down and under the body to merge gracefully with the rounded front of the runners. And, if our enthusiasm meant anything, our hostess had indeed given back to it all its ancient splendor of paint and upholstery. She had even matched exactly the patch of velour she had found clinging to a protected facing of seat cushion; a most unmodern tint that evoked old words like "puce," but which really looked like a delicious cross between wild-grape and cranberry. What New York dealer's dye vats had reproduced the shade so expertly we didn't think to inquire; but, in contrast to the ebony veneer of the sleigh outlined in crimson markings, it was a triumph of ripe color against the cold white of this winter day.

WE HAD BEEN stamping around for some minutes on our tour of inspection, packing down the fresh snow in the stable-yard, but now we stood aside so that the boy could back high-spirited Black Mamba into the elegant shafts. As he adjusted the traces, there was a flurry of bells at which she turned an inquiring ear but a resigned eye. We need anticipate no trouble with a horse of her experience, she seemed to assure us; no steed with a mistress like hers, who was always thinking up new equine ventures, would dream of being disturbed by the mere drawing of a sleigh for the first time. Besides, hadn't she, Black Mamba, pulled a phaeton in the Gay Nineties class at Madison Square Garden last fall? Poof, this was nothing!

Nevertheless, she was dancing a polka by the time her mistress picked up the reins. The boy stood at her head while we climbed in and adjusted ourselves, two in front with our hostess, two in the narrower back seat; drawing up over our knees and tucking around us gay-flowered afghans, hand-crocheted, that had been part of the sleigh's equipment when it first coursed over these hills that lay before us.

OUR BACKS UNCONSCIOUSLY straightened from their accustomed automobile slouch. How different the feel of this equipage from the one we had deserted only a half hour ago! A sense of sturdy primness evidenced itself in our driver's posture. I glanced at the beret in front of me, prepared not to be surprised if it had turned bonnet. Even Black Mamba seemed to emulate our newly acquired dignity, for, as the boy stepped back from her head, she swung us away from him at nothing like the pace her recent dance had promised.

We were off. At a dexterous twist of a rein we swerved smoothly from the stable yard to the highway, where we kept well to the edge, for the snow still lay here in some thickness. The plough had just been through, baring the asphalt in the middle of the road for hastier travelers, a carful of whom whizzed by us at an incredible speed. A slower-going model slackened to even a slower pace to inspect us in passing; her driver shouting a greeting which was lost to us. Now we were the center of interest of all comers and goers, but not through any fault of Black Mamba's. Twice she had tried to turn off on remembered trails and now, with a flick of the rein, her mistress gave her permission to negotiate what looked like an unbroken farm lane.

FOR THE FIRST time, our roadbed suited our means of locomotion; the runners bit down deep into the furrows, we were on another century's track. Big clods of packed snow flew up from Mamba's hooves to settle in the white banks on either side. Evergreens started to close in over us, all of them plumed and feathered with last night's blizzard. We breathed deep of frosty resin. The sun had been bright and warm before we came into the woods, and now lay its long blue shadows in every white space. Ahead of us our way curved smooth and unbroken, winding among the bronze-dark trunks.

Now we became more acutely conscious of our silvery jingled progress; probably because there had been a steady flow of talk of one sort or another, the exclamations and queries attendant upon a novel experience in unaccustomed surroundings. But that had worn itself out; it was a silent, though none-the-less appreciative, audience that our black charger conveyed with such seeming lack of effort through a forest that had the stillness of enchantment.

A SQUIRREL ON a low-flung branch watched our approach, unmoving; no doubt turning over in his mind stories he had heard his grandfather recount over a winter nut, of just such outmoded human outings. He was still deep in reverie when we glided under him, but there was a sudden plop of fallen snow in our laps that may have meant he had gone to tell the others that grandfather was right—that it was so.

Occasionally Black Mamba's hooves would ring a harsh tone from hidden stone, to be followed by the sharp grating of our runners; but, for the most, we were attended only by the bright jangle of silver against silver. The sweet monotony began to have its effect upon us, that and the steady marching of the trees at our sides. Up until now we had thought of our charming experience in terms purely physical, as something to be observed and enjoyed.

BUT ANOTHER ELEMENT had been insinuating itself into our ride; and, as we flowed along beside our slower marching tree companions, I couldn't help but think that, if we were all to express our thoughts simultaneously, so great was the feeling of pervasive unanimity, what we all said would amount to one and the same thing and that it would be this:

It is good to feel the pulse of an earlier century; to feel, if only for an hour, the quieter, none-the-less vital, throb of a previous generation. We felt it in our own veins now, the calm comforting beat of serenity.

Black Mamba felt it, too. As the shadows lengthened, purpling the distant tree-trunks, laying them like dream hurdles in our path, Mamba's twentieth-century chic slipped away from her; the very set of her ears was different, her tail reposed, her pace lapsed into a jog. Ah, Mamba, if only the up-to-the-minute-and-a-bit-beyond-it judges at Madison Square Garden could see you now; gentle Dobbin at sunset of a wintry day, bearing home a peaceful fivesome from a quilting bee!

MILDRED WESTON

If One Would Garden On the Riviera—

IN ALL countries, in all parts of the world, there is an ever-increasing migration from town to country on the part of the educated classes. The villager, to be sure, is more and more drawn to the glare and dazzle of towns; but either in his generation or the next he will, after enriching himself, surely turn back to nature. . . .

Gardeners must now go farther afield, where a more grateful climate will reward their efforts; and one of the outcomes of this migration has been a great invasion of the Riviera, both French and Italian, an invasion in which English-speaking people predominate.

Villas, old farms, sites along the coast and on the foothills, have been bought up. Everyone wants to make a garden, but few know how to create one. Perhaps a villa has been acquired, set about with palms and round beds or mounds of cinerarias, in the fashion of thirty years ago. It requires some courage, and considerably more command of a foreign language than the newcomer generally possesses, to induce the old-established gardener of the villa to change his ways, uproot his most cherished convictions (his palms), and make a garden more in accord with modern ideas.

Should the purchaser buy a farm, his task is even harder. He may perhaps find olive trees, or oranges or lemons; but he has his garden to make from the very beginning. In the case of the choice of a site, if he is not an expert in plans and levels he has to rely on his architect (often only a house-agent in disguise), or on some local nurseryman who will proceed to make him a garden according to the old-fashioned French ideals, that is to say, on the old palm-and-cineraria plan.

Many amateur gardeners have bought their experience at a heavy price; others have profited by the mistakes of their friends; but there must be many who would like to feel able to direct their gardener from the outset, instead of being obliged to follow his guidance until they have learned their own lesson. Naturally, what has been said above does not apply to the owners of those beautiful gardens, established for years, which are found here and there on the Riviera. To their creators, the real pioneers in Riviera horticulture, all would-be gardeners in the south owe a debt of gratitude, and from them there is always something new to be learned.

Every English gardener, though trained in the best English schools, must learn his art over again to succeed on the Riviera. Should he fail to sow his grass at exactly the right season, his experience and ability in other climates will count for nothing: he has lost his opportunity. His plants are like jewels without a setting, surrounded by bare earth, instead of the emerald turf he was expected to produce.—MRS. PHILIP MARTINEAU, in "Gardening in Sunny Lands." (London: Cobden-Sanderson. New York: Appleton.)

City of Granite

How deep is granite?
Deep as the great earth's crust,
This cold hard granite out of which is formed
A city haughtier than any queen.
And people come and call her beautiful;
And people go, and call her cold as stone.
And people stay. Ah, only they can know
How deep is granite, and how wonderful!

ELEANOR VINTON

Photograph by Courtesy of the Worcester (Mass.) Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WOMAN CARRYING A CHILD DOWNSTAIRS: *A Drawing by Rembrandt van Rijn in the Pierpont Morgan Library*

IN PREPARATION for both his oil paintings and etched plates, the great Dutch master, Rembrandt, made many preliminary drawings with pen and ink. The drawings were presumably casual recordings made upon observation of an interesting subject. They are comparable in a sense to the jottings of a writer in his notebook of passing thoughts or appealing phrases which may prove to be useful at a later date. But there is a difference between the two kinds of memoranda.

The writer's jottings are useful only to himself, and they are generally fragmentary. The artist's scribblings may often, as in the case of this drawing, be enjoyed as completed works of art. The scrap of paper, or notebook leaf, has become an item of intrinsic value, and the enjoyment of the onlooker as profound as that experienced from a large and complex pictorial theme.

"Woman Carrying a Child Downstairs" bears the touch of a master. Rembrandt manipulated the lighted and shaded areas with washes of ink; the contours and lines of movement he indicated with an eloquent line which moves on and on restlessly, emphatically promoting in its path the illusion of bulk, the qualities of texture, the direction of movement, the pressure of the child's weight against the mother, the expenditure of energy on the part of the mother, who is walking down steps and holding a child at the same time. How much the master has told in these lines! How vast his talent for discerning the appropriate details, and with what assurance he contrives a completed pictorial scheme. Examined separately the lines are not attractive; they have no calligraphic quality; they seem blunt, and even wanting in deliberate direction. And yet, examined in the context of the composition, each stroke of the pen proves essential for completing the portrayal.

Sometimes the master discloses his greatest spontaneity in these sketches, worked in a moment of sudden observation and inspiration. In the detachment of the studio, when the ideas were transferred to canvas, the sparkling characteristics were missed, and in the slow process of painting other pictorial features replaced this fluency.

DOROTHY ADLOW

February Is Spring In Catalonia

SPRING comes early in Catalonia and makes its presence felt even in the streets of Barcelona before the year is many days old. By the middle of February the cold is over. In the dawn of a February day a tinkling of goat-bells sounds through the streets as in the growing light the many herds, large and small, are driven in from the hills by long-bloused peasants, or women in bright-coloured dresses, yellow, blue, red, with large white kerchiefs. The iron corrugated shutters are drawn up with a slow rasping from the shop-windows, the rumble shops advance their stalls and baskets of fruit and vegetables on to the pavement, and in the little wooden kiosks the first morning papers are heaped in neatly folded piles fresh from the press. Workmen, carrying their day's provisions in a knotted handkerchief, pass silent-footed in their sandals, and women hasten, basket on arm, to early market. On the hills round the city the silence is unbroken save for a rustling of wind among the pines. On the level ground along the bases of the hills the almond-trees in flower are as a morning frost on the face of the earth, but the air is warm and the sky already a deep blue. On rising ground every leafless twig, every almond-blossom, every silvery-grey branchlet of olive is seen chiselled distinctly against the sky. Down a steep path of rust-red earth and rocks, bordered by tall hedges of blue-green aloe, the delicious colour of the great spiked leaves of aloe, a peasant-woman comes hurrying with a great open basket overflowing with mimosa and white jonquils, carnations and violets, to be displayed presently on one of the stalls of the Rambla de las Flores. Peasants in shirts of intense blue, brown corduroy trousers and black sashes are at work in their little plots of vegetables and flowers. The city and harbour of Barcelona are half hidden in a light morning mist, but on the other side of Montjuich the sea is silver and blue, and beyond a wide space of dreary flats, the little river Llobregat flows beneath a line of bare hills, a thin gleam of silver, to the sea. The hills round Barcelona are bare and dry, without a stream, bare beneath the tufted pines which even in the early morning throw their round patches of shadow black in the sunshine. Here and there some whin is in flower, or a few bushes of broom are tipped with yellow, in flower too a few dwarf asphodels. Upon the steep and slippery hillside are several stragglers with handkerchiefs knotted to the end of a stick in search of pine-cones and various berries and mushrooms.—AUBREY F. G. BELL, in "A Pilgrim in Spain." (London: Methuen. Boston: Little, Brown.)

"I am with thee"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE tendency to consider human affairs in terms of past or future may ensnare us in a hopeless contemplation of the past, or entangle our thought in a vain attempt to conjecture the future. There may be times when it is helpful to review the past, but usually the backward contemplation is filled with sorrow, regret, and remorse, while looking forward often leads to apprehension and fear.

Existence derived from the one Life, God, is spiritual and eternal; and being so, it is not conformable to the human sense of time. Being continuous, without beginning or end of days, life or spiritual consciousness cannot be described in anything but the present tense. In the eternality of good there is neither a past that can be redeemed, nor a future that is to be feared. Moreover, the nearer one comes to living each moment, each day, in accordance with a practical understanding of the eternality of Life, the greater is the assurance of health, happiness, and harmony.

Mankind's difficulty in adjusting itself to this true sense of Life is due to ignorance and incorrect reasoning—ignorance of God, and an erroneous and superficial belief regarding man's relation to Him. In consequence, an entirely wrong attitude is developed or assumed toward the human experience. What is needed is enlightenment on the spiritual nature of life, and an appreciation of the ever-presence and ever-activity of God, good. This is what Christian Science teaches; and it makes practical this teaching by relating it directly, intimately, to all our daily affairs, even to the least of them, and proving its truth. Christian Science affords the correct understanding of God and man's relation to Him, which inspires an active consciousness of the fact that man is His reflection, and is at all times guided by supreme divine intelligence.

Christian Science holds thought steadfastly to the present. Instead of regarding life as a mere chain of inevitable conditions and unavoidable circumstances, through which mankind must stumble and blunder, the student of this Science acquires at the outset a very different concept. He accepts literally the omnipotence and the omnipresence of God. To him, the words of Isaiah are the promise of God (Isaiah 41:10): "Fear thou not; for I am with thee: be not dismayed; for I am thy God: I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness." Thus he gains the only correct working basis on which to think and act, unmindful of time, unconcerned with and unmournful of the irretrievable past, unafraid of the morrow. He becomes consciously confident of immortality, not in the vague terms of a theological promise, but in awareness of its infinite opportunities here and now.

"Become conscious for a single moment," writes Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 14), "that Life and intelligence are purely spiritual, —neither in nor of matter,—and the body will then utter no complaints." This helpful proposal has particular reference to health, but it is equally applicable to all other human conditions. Its healing virtue may easily be tested. If, in accord with the teaching of Christian Science, we contemplate our position from this angle, does it not become clear that the vital question which concerns us—embracing our health, happiness, sustenance and all right desires—is not one of time at all, but of righteous thinking? The present moment is the only time we assuredly know or ever will know. What are we thinking this very moment? Are we contemplating our highest concept of good, and making this concept the basis of our motives and our acts? Are we observing the Golden Rule of Truth and Love in relation to others? Are we glorifying God by manifesting the spiritual qualities which testify to His power and presence?

As, through honest effort and patient perseverence, we respond more and more readily to the omnipotent, ever-present divine Mind, we are freed from the sense of a haunting past and the fear of an unknown and unknowable future. Then we realize that the illusion of the past, with whatever misery or regrets, can hold no condemnation; nor can the future years appear dark and dreary and worrisome. When we stop thinking in terms of time, life takes on an entirely different and more interesting aspect. We find freedom from fear, fret, and sickness. And, as we give heed to the inspirations and intuitions which are the "still small voice" within, we come to realize a sense of "enlarged individuality, a wider sphere of thought and action, a more expansive love, a higher and more permanent peace" (*ibid.*, p. 265).

Living in the present with sublime confidence and trust in God's love and protecting care, in agreement with our highest concept of the ideal existence, we enter the kingdom of heaven to find it here and now. In the strengthening words of Mrs. Eddy (Preface to Science and Health, p. vii), "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

I Like the Sparrows

SOME folk who come to pay a call
talk brilliantly, wittily,
because they know their stay is brief;
while the hostess, whose home it is,
listens,
an unpretentious background
of gentleness.
And thus it is I think of birds.
Some birds, with us for a season,
startle, dazzle,
with their florid, liquid notes,
their vivid, undiluted colors.
But when winter comes they go,
and the sparrows remain behind.
Then do we recall that these,
the sparrows,
(unassuming their gray-brown coats,
their cheerful, chummy chipping),
were with us all the year,
unnoticed.

I like the sparrows.

MYRTLE E. GAGE

„Ich bin mit dir"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Neigung, menschliche Angelegenheiten vom Standpunkte der Vergangenheit oder der Zukunft aus zu betrachten, kann uns in hoffnungsloses Nachdenken über die Vergangenheit verstricken oder unser Denken in den vergeblichen Versuch verwickeln, Vermutungen über die Zukunft anzustellen. Es gibt wohl Zeiten, wo es hilfreich sein dürfte, Rückschau auf die Vergangenheit zu halten; aber gewöhnlich ist das Nachdenken über Vergangenes von Kummer, Bedauern und Reue erfüllt, während das Vorwärtsblicken oft zu Besorgnis und Furcht führt.

Das von dem einen Leben, Gott, stammende Dasein ist geistig und ewig und daher mit dem menschlichen Sinn von Zeit unvereinbar. Da Leben oder geistiges Bewußtsein fortdauernd, ohne Anfang oder Ende der Tage ist, kann es nur in der Zeitform der Gegenwart beschrieben werden. In der Unendlichkeit des Guten gibt es weder eine Vergangenheit, die wieder gutgemacht werden kann, noch eine Zukunft, die zu fürchten ist. Je näher man überdies dahin kommt, wo man jeden Augenblick, jeden Tag in Übereinstimmung mit einem anwendbaren Verständnis der Unendlichkeit des Lebens lebt, desto gewisser ist uns Gesundheit, Glück und Harmonie.

Die Schwierigkeit der Menschheit, sich diesem wahren Sinn des Lebens anzupassen, ist die Folge von Unwissenheit und falschem Denken—von Unwissenheit über Gott und einer irrigen und oberflächlichen Annahme betreffs der Beziehung des Menschen zu Gott. Infolgedessen wird der menschlichen Erfahrung gegenüber eine ganz falsche Haltung entwickelt oder angenommen. Was not tut, ist Aufklärung über die geistige Art des Lebens und Anerkennung der Allgegenwart und Allwirksamkeit Gottes, des Guten. Gerade das lehrt die Christliche Wissenschaft; und sie macht diese Lehre dadurch praktisch, daß sie sie unmittelbar in engste Beziehung zu allen unseren täglichen Angelegenheiten, selbst den geringfügigsten, bringt und ihre Wahrheit dartut. Die Christliche Wissenschaft übermittelt das richtige Verständnis von Gott und von des Menschen Beziehung zu Ihm, das ein tätiges Bewußtsein mit der Tatsache belebt, daß der Mensch die Widerspiegelung Gottes ist und zu allen Zeiten von der höchsten göttlichen Intelligenz geführt wird.

In der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist das Denken unerschütterlich auf die Gegenwart gerichtet. Anstatt das Leben als bloße Kette unentrinnbarer Zustände und unvermeidlicher Umstände, durch die die Menschheit stolpern und irren muß, zu betrachten, bekommt der Schüler dieser Wissenschaft schon zu Beginn einen ganz andern Begriff. Er glaubt buchstäblich an die Allmacht und die Allgegenwart Gottes. Für ihn sind die Worte Jesajas die Verheißung Gottes (Jes. 41, 10): „Fürchte dich nicht, ich bin mit dir; weiche nicht, denn ich bin dein Gott; ich stärke dich, ich helfe dir auch, ich erhalte dich durch die rechte Hand meiner Gerechtigkeit". So erlangt er die einzig richtige Arbeitsgrundlage, auf der er ohne Rücksicht auf Zeit, unbekümmert und unbesorgt um die unwiederbringliche Vergangenheit und ohne Furcht vor dem Morgen denken und handeln kann. Er wird bewußt überzeugt von der Unsterblichkeit, nicht im unbestimmten Sinne eines theologischen Versprechens, sondern im Gewahrwerden ihrer unendlichen Gelegenheiten hier und jetzt.

„Werde dir einen einzigen Augenblick bewußt", schreibt Mary Baker Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 14), „daß Leben und Intelligenz rein geistig sind—weder in noch von der Materie—, und der Körper wird keine Klagen äußern". Dieser hilfreiche Vorschlag bezieht sich besonders auf Gesundheit, ist aber auf alle anderen menschlichen Zustände ebenso anwendbar. Seine Heilwirkung ist leicht zu erproben. Wird es uns, wenn wir in Übereinstimmung mit der Lehre der Christlichen Wissenschaft unsere Stellungnahme von diesem Gesichtspunkte aus betrachten, nicht klar, daß für uns die wichtigste Frage, die unsere Gesundheit, unser Glück, unsern Unterhalt und alle rechten Wünsche in sich schließt, durchaus keine Frage der Zeit sondern eine Frage gerechten Denkens ist? Der gegenwärtige Augenblick ist die einzige Zeit, die wir mit Gewißheit kennen oder je kennen werden. Was denken wir gerade im jetzigen Augenblick? Denken wir über unsern höchsten Begriff vom Guten nach, und machen wir diesen Begriff zur Grundlage unserer Beweggründe und unserer Handlungen? Befolgen wir die Goldene Regel der Wahrheit und der Liebe in Bezug auf andere? Verherrlichen wir Gott durch Bekundung der geistigen Eigenschaften, die für Seine Macht und Seine Gegenwart zeugen?

Wenn wir durch ehrliches Streben und geduldige Ausdauer immer bereitwilliger mit dem allmächtigen, allgegenwärtigen göttlichen Gemüt übereinstimmen, werden wir von dem Gefühl einer uns verfolgenden Vergangenheit und der Furcht vor einer ungewissen und nicht erkennbaren Zukunft frei. Dann erkennen wir, daß die Trugvorstellung der Vergangenheit mit allem möglichen Elend oder Kummer keine Verdammung enthalten kann, noch künftige Jahre düster und öde und quälend erscheinen können. Wenn wir nicht mehr in Zeitbegriffen denken, sehen wir das Leben von einer ganz andern und wertvolleren Seite an. Wir finden Befreiung von Furcht, Verdruß und Krankheit. Und wenn wir den Eingebungen und Innewerdungen, die „das stille, sanfte Sausen" in uns sind, Beachtung schenken, werden wir uns eines Sinnes „erweiterter Individualität, einer umfangreicheren Sphäre des Gedankens und der Tätigkeit, einer umfassenderen Liebe, eines höheren und dauernderen Friedens" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 265) bewußt.

Leben wir in der Gegenwart in erhabener Zuversicht und im Vertrauen auf Gottes Liebe und beschützende Fürsorge, in Übereinstimmung mit unserer höchsten Vorstellung vom idealen Dasein, so gehen wir in das Himmelreich ein und finden es hier und jetzt. „Für alle, die sich auf den erhaltenden Unendlichen verlassen, ist das Heute reich an Segnungen", wie die stärkenden Worte der Mrs. Eddy (Vorwort zu Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. vii) lauten.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Impromptu

A LARK
whipped out his flute
and gave a morning song
that set my thoughts to music all
day long!

IRENE STANLEY

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Closing Stocks
Page 12

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston Edition
New England News

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1936 — PAGE NINE

Unions Study Court Fight In Taunton Case

Mayor and Police Accused of Blocking Organization Attempts

Strike Threatened

Labor Forces Unite to Aid Garment Workers in Struggle

Labor forces in Massachusetts, with a strike imminent in the garment industry, prepared today to make a court issue of a recent case in Taunton where city officials are accused of blocking attempts to organize garment workers.

The Taunton case, where it is charged that the chief of police, at the request of the Mayor, gave an accredited representative of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union five minutes to leave town, was reported in Boston last evening.

Reports on Case

Prof. J. Raymond Walsh, of Harvard, and Prof. Lincoln Fairley, of M. I. T., members of the citizens committee of the Garment Workers' Union in Massachusetts—which is seeking to organize cotton garment workers throughout the State—investigated the Taunton incident last week. Professor Walsh reported their findings in detail to union officials who met at the Hotel Touraine last night.

"This case is serious," Professor Walsh declared, "because it reveals an attitude of hostility by the powers in Taunton against unions. Mayor Arthur Poole told us that his job is to furnish jobs for Taunton, and that people there are willing to work for $3 to $5 a week. The Chamber of Commerce, we understand on good authority, discourages labor unions whenever possible."

The Taunton Case

Professor Walsh's story of the Taunton case is as follows:

Frank Daidone, of New York, an accredited representative of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, was sent to Taunton to investigate conditions of workers in the Taunton Dress Company, described as a run away shop from New York.

According to Professor Walsh's report, Mr. Daidone showed Chief Ridley his I. L. G. W. U. credentials which the chief ignored. The chief then suggested that Mr. Daidone leave town, since he could give no proof of himself or his activities and had no friends in the city. Mr. Daidone agreed, Professor Walsh said, asked for an hour to prepare for his trip, but was given just five minutes.

No Explanation Given

He was driven to the Fall River police station by a police official of Seekonk and a private detective. There he was immediately released.

Last week Professors Walsh and Fairley made a trip to Taunton to interview Mayor Poole, Chief Ridley and others. According to Professor Walsh, Chief Ridley could not explain why he did not recognize Mr. Daidone's labor credentials or why Mr. Daidone was sent to the Fall River police station.

Police Record Denied

Present at last night's meeting were the entire Citizens Committee, who represent academic and liberal labor workers, officials of the garment workers union in this State, representatives of the Civil Liberties Union, and Jack Halpern, general organizer in the American Federation of Labor.

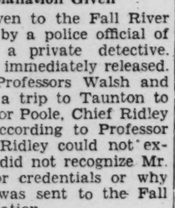
Forces Combined

Combining forces with the Citizens Committee, the National Labor Relations Board, the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation and the Civil Liberties Union have all turned their attention to the Taunton incident.

A. Frank Reel of the Civil Liberties Union, also conducted a personal investigation in Taunton last week. His signed report, substantially supporting the statements made by Professor Walsh, was read in the records last night. George E. Roewer, counsel for the garment workers, declared that the Civil Liberties Union is studying the facts of the case to bring civil suit, if possible, against the Mayor and the Chief of Police of Taunton. This array of labor forces, announced that they may use the case as a reason for a garment workers strike in Boston later this month if employers refuse union privileges in the cotton garment industry.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, continued cold tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature 10 to 14 degrees tonight; moderate to fresh westerly winds.

All New England States: Partly cloudy and continued cold tonight; Wednesday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong west and northwest winds; weather fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	10	7	Minneapolis	-8	-10
Bermuda	60	54	New Orleans	32	32
Chicago	-6	-6	New York	8	8
Denver	18	18	Norfolk	16	16
Helena	-14	-14	Philadelphia	10	10
Jacksonville	30	30	St. Louis	4	4
Kansas City	6	4	San Francisco	50	50
Los Angeles	52	50	Washington	10	10
Miami	46	46			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 11.
B—Minimum, Feb. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:47 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Wednesday, 2:08 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet
Light all vehicles at 5:39 p. m.

Newton Teachers Join in Protest Against Naming Reardon

Boston News Today:

Grand Jury to Get Fin Com Charges
Harvard Refuses $10,000 From Hanfstaengl
CCC Boys Rest Comfortably After Rescue From Ice
Fuller Seeks to Put Curley Out of Office
Military Training Stirs Row at State House

By a Staff Photographer

Budget—Members of Legislative Ways and Means Committee

William B. Baker — Christian A. Herter — Albert F. Bigelow

Protest:

Newton Teachers Criticize Appointment of Reardon

Newton teachers today joined Springfield, Brookline and other teaching groups in criticizing certain directors of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation for urging Governor Curley to appoint James G. Reardon commissioner of education. The Governor's action followed closely upon the 12-to-8 vote of the Federation directors on Dec. 17.

Appointment of Mr. Reardon ended the service of Dr. Payson Smith, who had been commissioner since 1916.

Besides protesting the federation's action, the Newton Teachers' Club asserts that it believes the directors of the federation should be "professionally rather than politically minded."

Displeasure is also expressed for an editorial appearing in the January issue of the magazine of the federation. "This editorial," the Newton teachers said, "purports to reflect again an endorsement of the teachers of Massachusetts regarding changes in the State Department of Education. We believe this is definitely inaccurate."

The Newton teachers closed their protest with a threat to withdraw from the federation "unless there is a complete change in the policies of those who control the federation."

The protest was signed by the Newton Grade Teachers' Club, Newton High School Women's Club, Newton Men's Educational Club.

Springfield teachers intensify drive against Reardon: Page 11.

Fin Com:

Grand Jury Hearing on Norton Charge Promised

Three members of the Boston Finance Commission today announced they would turn over testimony of Alvin J. Pieczkowski and City Councilor Clement A. Norton, taken at a recent hearing, to District Attorney William J. Foley for presentation to the Suffolk County grand jury.

The testimony:

Councilor Norton on Jan. 3 told the Finance Commission that a Jack McCarthy—said to be one of Mayor Mansfield's campaign managers—had been named to him by Mr. Pieczkowski, a contractor, as the man who solicited $1000 from him to be used for political purposes. Mr. Pieczkowski, according to Councilor Norton, said that the demand had subsequently been lowered to $500, but the money had not been given. Mr. Pieczkowski was awarded a contract to remove ashes in Roslindale after this alleged incident, but the contract was not renewed in 1936, although he said he was the lowest bidder.

Christopher J. Carven, commissioner of public works, told the Finance Commission that the contract was not renewed because complaints had been received about the way the work was performed.

The three members of the Finance Commission who heard the testimony (two have been appointed since Jan. 3) stated today that the Mr. McCarthy named by Councilor Norton, had formed the Atlas Contracting Company four and one half months after Mayor Mansfield had been inaugurated and that the city had since paid the firm $41,503 for contracts.

At the Finance Commission hearing Mr. Pieczkowski did not name Mr. McCarthy.

Previous threats of the Finance Commission of grand jury action in other matters have not materialized. The group is openly hostile to Mayor Mansfield.

Hanfstaengl:

His Proposed Gift Raised to $10,000; Harvard Says 'No'

Harvard today prepared another quiet, but none the less stinging, rebuke to Germany's Dr. Ernst Franz Sedgwick Hanfstaengl, who last week wrote his Alma Mater offering to raise his original gift of $1000 for "a traveling scholarship for use in Germany" to $10,000.

When the original offer was made more than a year ago, Dr. James Conant as Harvard's president, answered, "We are unwilling to accept a gift from one who has been so closely associated with the leadership of a political party which has inflicted damage on the universities of Germany through measures which we believe to be detrimental to universities throughout the world."

Today President Conant received in the mail a letter written by Dr. Hanfstaengl containing his latest offer. Dr. Conant quickly dictated a reply which summed up as follows:

"Harvard University has not changed its position in regard to accepting a gift from Dr. Hanfstaengl."

Safe Ashore:

Seven CCC Boys Rescued From Drifting Ice Floes

The seven CCC boys, rescued from an ice floe drifting in Cape Cod Bay yesterday, rested today in Cape Cod Hospital, Hyannis. Four of the youths were taken there after having been put ashore at Provincetown from the Coast Guard patrol boat Harriet Lane at 2 o'clock this morning.

The other three were taken from the Harriet Lane yesterday afternoon by an amphibion plane. None appeared likely to experience serious effects from the 22½ hours on the ice.

To visitors the boys related time and again how they had spent the hours dancing, wrestling, singing to keep warm. Favorite song: "Red Sails in the Sunset."

Upon Maj. B. M. Giles, army aviator who first found the boys, Capt. William Wincipaw who flew overhead and directed coast guardsmen to them, and to the crew of the Harriet Lane who accomplished the dramatic rescue, was showered unstinted praise from all sources today.

Pictures of boys' discovery by army bombing plane on Page 10.

Militia:

Bill Proposes to Prohibit Compulsory School Training

Under the Massachusetts law military training in schools is compulsory only when local school committees make it so. This situation has served to ease tension in the matter, but today opponents of military training appeared before the legislative committee on education, asked for a law to prohibit compulsory military training under any circumstance.

The committee gave cool reception to some 100 persons who appeared in Room 480 at the State House and halted the testimony of Oliver Peterson, youthful Brookline resident, when he admitted that he had "cribbed" in military training while attending the University of North Dakota. Wearing a Phi Beta Kappa key and obviously sincere in his opposition to military training, Peterson said the subject was not taken seriously by a majority of students and that it is decidedly not beneficial. He then said that he had not hesitated to "crib" in his examination.

"Did you crib in other subjects?" demanded Senator Charles G. Miles of Brockton, chairman of the committee.

"Certainly not," replied Peterson.

Despite his denial the committee, at Senator Miles' instigation, decided it could not rely upon his statements and Peterson was forced to relinquish the floor while spectators muttered protest.

The bill to prevent compulsory military training was sponsored by Alfred Baker Lewis who identified himself to the committee as state secretary of the Socialist Party. He said that most of those who were there to support the bill were from the Greater Boston Student Committee for Peace and Freedom. He charged that the military training had no defense value and was being built up to put down outbreaks among the unemployed. He said such training leads to blind obedience of leaders and ultimately to dictatorship.

Fuller:

His Chief Political Desire To See Curley Out of Office

Back in Boston today after a month spent in London and Paris, former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller said that the only political desire he now entertains is to end the office holding days of Governor Curley. Informed that the Governor is now in Florida, Mr. Fuller rejoined: "If he traveled still further South where the climate is warmer it would be all right with me."

Mr. Fuller likened Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas to Calvin Coolidge, and said he favored him for President. Senator Borah he termed a "hyphenated, socialistic Republican."

This drew a quick retort today from Robert M. Washburn, leader of the Borah-for-President movement in Massachusetts and Republican candidate for the United States Senate last year. "Mr. Fuller remembers," said Mr. Washburn, "that it was Mr. Borah who sat on and smothered his vice-presidential aspirations in 1928."

Budget:

Ways and Means Probes Into Conservation Costs

Representative Ernest J. Dean, state commissioner of conservation, whose $110,580 budget is about $11,000 more than last year's, told the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means today that he would need $50,000 more for forestry work. The committee is checking over, item by item, Governor Curley's $78,000,000 budget, which includes a $9,000,000 bond issue.

Representative Dean said that the Federal Government intended to discontinue the CCC in May, and that he would need money to "take up the slack." He further added that an expenditure by the State on forest conservation might encourage aid from the Government for work.

Scrutinized by the committee was the fact that Governor Curley had taken one position paying a salary of $3450 and divided it into two posts, each paying $3180. It was pointed out that the Superintendent of Marine Fisheries and the Chief Fish Inspector were combined under one person. Now the duties are performed by two.

The committee also noted that a few months before he had been "kicked out" by the Governor from his post as commissioner of fisheries and game, Raymond J. Kenney received a salary increase of $300.

Remarked Representative Christian A. Herter:

"It seems peculiar to raise a man's salary and then give him the boot."

Mr. Kenney is now Commissioner Dean's secretary at $3600 a year.

Harvard:

Gets Another Little Gift Of Several Million Dollars

Though it has no school of journalism, Harvard now owns controlling interest in the Milwaukee Journal as well as other items in the estate of Mrs. Agnes W. Nieman totaling between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000 according to estimates.

Observers close to University Hall scout the idea that a school of journalism will be established. Harvard has never before trained men for that field, they point out, and will probably not introduce any such innovations. The money probably will be used to strengthen the departments of modern English literature and composition.

Massachusetts And Boston Act For Safe Roads

Campaign for Lessening Auto Accidents Takes on Fresh Vigor

Tests Show Causes

Stronger Penalty Is Sought Against Youths Who Race Stolen Cars

Boston and Massachusetts are turning seriously to the work of eliminating their share of the nation's great toll of automobile accidents. Yesterday saw attacks on two fronts against the senseless loss of life and property which has caused so much concern among the police and city and state officials.

With the filing on Beacon Hill of a bill to make the stealing of an automobile a felony, instead of merely "appropriation without permission," it is hoped to eliminate the youthful stealing of autos for the purpose of racing them.

The second assault on present road conditions came from City Councillor Rosenberg of Dorchester, who demanded that lights be installed at a certain busy intersection of his ward. He stated that although some Boston newspapers were carrying on a safety drive at the present moment, lights had been neglected at this corner, and that accidents there had caused three fatalities in the past 12 months.

State College Makes Tests

Many other such attacks within the last year on road conditions and on many drivers have caused much research into the problem. One of the most comprehensive studies of all angles of the question of reducing automobile accidents has just been finished at the Massachusetts State College. Instituted as an FERA project its purpose was to discover through a series of tests on motorists their reactions to various situations suddenly confronting them. Thus, traffic experts hoped to be in a better position to eliminate these situations or at least to prepare the driver for them.

Tests Cover Wide Area

Part of the equipment tests single aspects of the problem, such as the speed with which a motorist puts on the brake when a red light is flashed against him. Others, more complicated, test him on eye-hand-foot co-ordination and speed-and-timing estimation.

According to official figures the great percentage of accidents are due to collision, generally resulting from some unforeseen emergency. At such a moment the natural reaction is to wish to "stop on a dime." This being impossible and no two persons being able to apply the brake with the same speed, tests were made to determine the average length of time spent between the turning of the light and the application of the brakes. After testing more than 4000 persons it was determined that .44 of a second is the average time.

Split Seconds Are Vital

The importance of the split second may be judged from the fact that if the car is moving at 50 miles an hour when the light turns, that in less than half a second the car will travel more than 33 feet before the brakes even start to take hold.

A steering test is also used in which the driver sits in a regulation-sized auto and looks through his windshield at a miniature-sized road. The car can be turned that it will move from one side of the road to the other, and must be straightened out with the steering wheel. Thus can be measured the driver's ability to keep the car in a straight line. This test can be made more difficult by having the miniature highway placed on rollers so that objects keep rolling back toward the driver and complicating his task.

Cutting Out Is Dangerous

One of the most prolific causes of accidents upon the road is the driver who makes blunders in passing cars when another car is coming from the opposite direction. This is due to faulty speed and timing estimation. Most of these accidents happen on clear days and on open stretches of road, which invite the motorist to pass the car in front of him.

As to the fallacy that dark days and wet roads are the cause of most accidents, it is revealed that 84 per cent of the serious accidents occurred on clear days and 75 per cent on dry roads.

The driver is tested on his time and speed perception by two cars moving down a miniature road at different speeds, the rear car moving more rapidly than the first. The cars are in view for about one third of the course, and then, as they disappear from view, the subject is asked to judge at what point on the scale the second car catches up with the other.

Few Can Judge Accurately

Very few persons were found to be able to judge correctly. The majority of persons judged that the second car would catch the first long before it did so.

Many other tests were made, including some on night-glare. One instrument, which the project developed for its tests has since been carefully studied by different police forces. It is the highway speed meter, which records almost perfectly the speed of an automobile. The car breaks two beams of light which the device projects across the road. The result is registered. If this is adopted by the police for determining the speed of passing cars the drivers will have no excuse.

Although the full use of the tests made has not yet been determined, it is hoped by those who gave the tests that ultimately they will be incorporated into the mandatory examinations of applicants for operators licenses.

Brown University To Exhibit Famed Relics of Lincoln

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 11—Said to be the largest array of Lincolniana in the world, Brown University's McLellan collection of nearly 20,000 mementos of the Civil War President will be placed on special exhibition tomorrow as Brown's observance of Lincoln's Birthday.

New additions to the Brown collection made recently include a number of endorsements on letters submitted to Lincoln for approval, given by Mrs. William E. Louttit and her son, William E. Louttit Jr., of Providence; a Lincoln portrait by Adrian M. deGroot of New York and the contemporary Baumgras painting, which have been placed in the portrait section where the $10,000 Chappell oil portrait of Lincoln's deathbed scene and other valuable portraits and miniatures are hung; more than 450 telegrams in Lincoln's handwriting given by John D. Rockefeller Jr., and a number of film copies of rare books and documents which cannot be secured in the original.

A feature of the current exhibition will be a section devoted to Lincoln and Rhode Island in connection with the state's tercentenary celebration. One of the items will be a broadside issued the day after Lincoln's death, calling for a public meeting on College Hill, where Francis Wayland, president of Brown, was the principal speaker.

Selected exhibition material will also be drawn from the collection's published material and manuscripts, of which there are nearly 7000 books and pamphlets, and from the 1200 broadsides, ballots, sheet music and leaflets. Brown owns the largest amount of poetry on Lincoln assembled in any one place.

Explorer of Tibet Is Made Lecturer And Harvard Tutor

Mr. William M. McGovern, who visited the forbidden city of Lhasa in Tibet in 1922 by disguising himself as a coolie, has been appointed a lecturer on government and a tutor at Harvard University, it was announced today.

Dr. McGovern, who is now associate professor of political science at Northwestern University, replaces Max Lerner, who recently took a leave of absence from Harvard to become an editor of The Nation magazine.

Eleven assistants and tutors were appointed in various departments for the current half year. Nine present faculty members have also been appointed, two for the current half year and the remainder for the 1936-37 academic year.

Mansfield Opposes $500,000 Recreation Center

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Mayor Mansfield, mindful of his election promise to be an economy mayor, refused yesterday to approve a large additional expense, even though the measure would have been popular in one of his strongest districts.

The Boston City Council recently recommended that the Mayor approve a $500,000 appropriation order for a recreational center in South Boston. Yesterday's communication from Mansfield said that he would be forced to veto any such appropriation as an unwarranted addition to the tax burden. He did, however, assure the councilors that he had under consideration a plan for a gymnasium for South Boston. Recently he received a delegation of seven clergymen from that district urging him to have a gym constructed there.

It has long been felt that something should be done in the way of providing for the children of that section. Inhabited as it is by a poorer section of the population, the youngsters of the district turn inevitably to the streets for their play. And the streets often lead to juvenile delinquency.

Mayor's Champion

Mayor Mansfield still has a strong champion in John I. Fitzgerald, president of the City Council, who came to the Mayor's defense in his latest quarrel with the Finance Commission. Upholding the Mayor's recommendation for an exchange of land between the city and the New England Telephone Company, Councilor Fitzgerald, representing Ward 3, the site of the proposed exchange, asked why the Finance Commission did not raise any objections to the plan when it was first recommended some two months ago by the City Council Committee on Public Lands.

Councilor Fitzgerald said that it has long been a policy of the city to aid private industry and enterprise by giving it access to city-owned land when that land is not being put to use by the city. He stated that his district had long been in favor of improving the property around Chardon Street near Scollay Square. He said that at the present moment the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company owns a large parcel of land in that section upon which it plans to erect its new building as soon as the depression is definitely over and it is again paying higher dividends to its stockholders.

Councilor Fitzgerald recommended to the Finance Commission that if it felt that there was any irregularity in the proposed "land exchange," it was its duty to call a public hearing and summon witnesses.

The 'El' Again

The much-berated Boston "El" came in for some more criticism at yesterday's meeting of the council—this time from Councilor David Brackman of Ward 12, Dorchester, who charged that the company was not living up to an agreement it had with the city to clean certain streets in his ward. The agreement is alleged to divide up a certain portion of the ward between the Public Works Department and the Elevated company.

Snow Removal

Public Works Commissioner Christopher J. Carven revealed yesterday that each year several contractors practice irregularities in the registration of trucks used for snow removal. They use "split number plates," that is one set of number plates for two trucks. This eliminates the necessity of registering more than the one truck. Commissioner Carven states that this was the reason why last year it was possible for trucks with the same number plate to dump loads of snow within five minutes of each other. The City Council ordered an investigation of this practice. J. G. H.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"3 WISE FOOLS" (Shubert). Starring William Gillette and assisted by James Kirkwood, Charles Coburn and others. 8:20.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

"THE GHOST TRAIN" (Copley). A revival starring Mary Young, assisted by Robin Thomas, Marjorie Clark, Mildred Dana, Sandra Greene, Eric Kalkhurst, Richard Heath and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"END OF SUMMER" (Colonial). The Theater Guild presents a new play by S. N. Behrman starring Ina Claire and Osgood Perkins. 8:30.

Movies

BOSTON — "Seven Keys to Baldpate," featuring Gene Raymond. 11:16 a. m., 2:04, 4:52, 9:40, 10:07. Stage: "Hollywood on Parade," with Gene Raymond, in person, assisted by Barto and Mann, Medley and Duprey, Lathrop Bros. and others.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Rose Marie," co-starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Film directed by W. S. Van Dyke and produced by Hunt Stromberg. Orpheum: 9:10 a. m. Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Also, "A Perfect Tribute."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Bing Crosby in "Anything Goes." Fenway: 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10. Paramount: 10:08 a. m., 12:59, 3:50, 6:41, 9:32. Also "It's a Great Life," with Joe Morrison. Fenway: 12:30, 3:15, 6:05, 8:50. Paramount: 9, 11:51 a. m., 2:42, 5:33, 8:24.

UPTOWN—Lily Pons in "I Dream Too Much." 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Also, "Another Face." 2:40, 5:40, 8:35.

TREMONT—"West Point of the Air." 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. "Alice Adams." 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Tomorrow: Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler in "Flirtation Walk." Also "Escapade," with Louise Rainer.

UNIVERSITY—"Captain Blood." 2:40, 6, 9:15. Also: "If You Could Only Cook." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Land of Evangeline," "Foolish Heart," "Gentlemen's Sport," latest news reels, and other shorts.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Show Them No Mercy." 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Sweet Surrender." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

METROPOLITAN—"The Petrified Forest" with Leslie Howard and Bette Davis. 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:35, 10:35. Stage: Tom Howard and George Sheiton, in an all comedy musical production, assisted by Frances Arms, Chilton and Thomas, Floyd Christie and others.

MEMORIAL—"The Ghost Goes West," with Robert Donat. 10:34 a. m., 12:38, 2:42, 4:40, 6:37, 8:31. Preview of "The Lady Consents," 10 p. m.

FINE ARTS—Russian novelty picture, "The New Gulliver," based on Jonathan Swift's 'Gulliver's Travels." 1:20, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50. Also "Rose Bowl Classic," a Mickey Mouse and other shorts.

MODERN—James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "Ceiling Zero." 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Your Uncle Dudley," with Edward Everett Horton. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

EXETER — "Stormy," 2:15, 5:05, 8. Also "Whipsaw." 3:30, 6:24, 9:15.

Music

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—Conservatory orchestra, conducted by Wallace Goodrich. Emma Boynet, pianist, 8:15.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC—Concert by Henriette de Constant, cellist, Frederic Tillotson, pianist, and Norbert Lauga, violinist, 8:15. Open to the public without charge.

SOUTH END WPA CONCERT—Community Chorus, Miss Dorothy Richardson, conductor. Robert Gould Shaw House, 11 Windsor Street. 8.

CAMBRIDGE WPA CONCERT — Choral group, William Ellis Weston, conductor. Prospect Congregational Church, Prospect Street. 8:15.

Other Events

HARVARD UNIVERSITY—Lecture on "Railway Mechanical Achievements," by Louis K. Silicox of New York City. Pierce Hall. 7:30.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Current events lecture on "Conflicting Interests in the Pacific," by Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor. 40 Beacon Street. 8.

ZONTA CLUB—Talk on "Facts and Fancies of the Utility Business," by Thomas H. Carens. Harp soloist: Miss Artiss de Volt. 264 Boylston Street. 6.

COPLEY PLAZA HOTEL—Dinner meeting of the New England Railroad Club. Also annual dinner meeting of the Massachusetts Lodge of Elks. 6:30.

CAMPFIRE GIRLS — Training course in leadership. Instruction in Hand Craft by Miss Doris E. V. Foster and Miss Elizabeth Dunlavy. 100 Boylston Street. 7:30.

MELROSE HIGH SCHOOL—Banquet and meeting of the four Republican organizations of Melrose. Speakers: John Haigis, Leverett Saltonstall, Henry Cabot Lodge, Wallace Stearns and Miss Sybil Holmes. 6:15.

WEST END WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Theater, with orchestra. Theodore Bailey, conductor. William Blackstone School, 39 Blossom Street. 7:30.

TEMPLE B'NAI MOSHE—Dinner meeting of the Brotherhood. Talk by Judge David A. Rose, recently appointed to the bench, on his experiences in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. 96 Chestnut Hill Avenue, Brighton. 7.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Greek Art II" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Address by Col. Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago News, on "Back to Common Sense in Government." 46 Beacon Street. 1.

ROTARY CLUB — Ladies' Day Valentine luncheon. Musical program under direction of Fabien Sevitzky. Hotel Statler. 12:15

TUFTS COLLEGE—Lecture on theatre arts by Clayton Hamilton. Goddard Chapel. 4.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ART LEAGUE—Visit to The Christian Science Publishing Society. One, Norway Street. Two trips: 3:30 and 4:30

HORTICULTURAL HALL —Exhibition of orchids, rock garden plants and other unusual flowers. 1:30 to 5. Illustrated lecture on South African plants by Mrs. Jerome W. Coombs of Scarsdale. 3. Open to the public without charge.

Yale News Reports Student Waiters Are Forced to Quit Jobs

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11 (AP)—The Yale Daily News reported today that 13 students have resigned since last fall as waiters at the Freshman Commons as a protest over the treatment accorded them. Student waiters receive their meals in return for their services.

The undergraduate publication said sophomores they interviewed on the situation agreed to a man that "the main trouble is they (the management) don't even pretend to treat you like gentlemen."

Some of these students, the News said, resigned their jobs "at the price of forfeiting scholarships." The News quoted one freshman who resigned as saying:

"I don't mind work; I worked in a factory all day long last summer so I could come to Yale. And I've done lots harder work. But I've never found worse morale—they act as if they're doing you a favor."

Place in G. O. P. Demanded for Women

WESTFIELD, Mass., Feb. 11 (AP)—A bid by the Republican women of this State for greater recognition in party affairs was made by Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler of Needham, publicity chairman of the Women's State Republican Club, in an address here yesterday.

"Women have proved that they are efficient in Government positions," said Mrs. Cutler. "Why, then, does the Massachusetts Republican national committeeman, John Richardson, take the stand that there shall be no women delegates to the Republican National Convention?"

Asserting that men have no "corner on common sense and ability," Mrs. Cutler declared that "man seeks office to get something for himself; woman, to get something done."

'Willie's' Birth Recorded In 1862 Farmer's Almanac

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 11 (AP)—A page from a Farmer's Almanac of 1862 served yesterday as a birth certificate in an application for old-age assistance.

State officials said a circle was drawn around the date of Nov. 7, 1862, and on the margin was written: "Willie is born." "Willie" today would be 73—and eligible for old-age assistance.

Six Army Bombers Leave Concord On 1000-Mile Flight

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 11 (AP)—Six army bombers, participating in the air corps winter maneuvers, took off today for a 1000-mile hop, the longest mission of the fifteen-day test of equipment and men under winter conditions. The temperature here was six below zero.

Maj. Barney M. Giles, commander of the bombardment squadron, who yesterday flew over Cape Cod Bay and sighted seven CCC youths stranded on ice floes, announced the bombers' destination and approximate times of arrival:

Burlington, Vt., 10:15 a. m.; Gloversville, N. Y., 11:10; Syracuse, N. Y., 11:35; Albany, N. Y., 1 p. m.; Springfield, 1:25; Boston, 1:55; Portland, Me., 2:35; Burlington, Vt., 3:35, and return to the temporary base at Concord at 4 p. m.

Major Giles said the bombers planned to be in the air 7 hours and 15 minutes.

The 13th Attack Squadron from Concord under Maj. E. M. Morris from Barksdale Field, La., successfully attacked Burlington at dawn after flying through a heavy snowstorm over Barre, Vt.

Two Army pursuit planes cracked up and one pilot, Second Lieutenant Gilmore V. Minnis, suffered minor cuts and bruises

The other accident occurred when Second Lieutenant David G. Desmond hit a snowbank while taking off for the "dawn patrol" to ward off a simulated attack staged by the 13th attack squadron from Concord, N. H. Both planes were badly damaged.

For 15 minutes, Major Morris reported, pilots were barely able to see wing tips of other planes as they flew in formation.

The attacking planes, he said, accomplished their mission of strafing the Burlington airdrome before the defending pursuit planes could get into the air.

Ice Forms Bridge Across Boston Harbor

Boston harbor was literally "icebound" for the first time this winter, early today. Drift ice, which has been floating about the harbor for the past few weeks, was welded together by early-morning near-zero temperatures so that a sheet averaging at least from one to three inches covered the entire harbor.

The ice extended from the Broad Sound Ship Channel, several miles out, far into the inmost recesses of the shoreline, although by 9 o'clock it had been cut into by water traffic.

First to report the harbor ice was the coast guard cutter Cayuga, which jonrneyed down to Plymouth late yesterday afternoon to help extricate the coast guard patrol boat Harriet Lane from ice floes after it had rescued the seven CCC boys. But with the aid of TNT, the Harriet Lane managed to work herself out of the harbor.

Jeans' Estimate of Earth's Age 980,000,000,000 Years Too Old, Harvard Astro-Physicist Says

That long-expected conflict over the age of the universe between Sir James Jeans, British astronomer, and co-workers in the field of astro-physics came to the fore today.

Dr. Bart J. Bok of the Harvard College Observatory contradicts the Jeans theory that the universe in its present form has existed for 10,000,000,000,000 years, in the current number of Observatory, an English astronomic journal. He publishes evidence which he considers definitely establishes the upper limit of the age of the universe at 20,000,000,000 years. This figure is less than 1 per cent of the time scale invented by Sir James.

Differs With Jeans

Sir James' theory hardly fits with the evidence gained from star clusters, with known facts concerning the rotation of galaxies or with existing theories of the creation of spiral nebulae, Dr. Bok pointed out. Furthermore, he cannot explain away the co-existence in the same star cluster of "young" red giant stars and "old" late dwarfs.

"Giant stars with their tremendous energy output can hardly have existed for much longer than 10,000,000,000 years, unless we wish to use the as yet unfounded hypothesis that energy lost through radiation is in some unknown fashion replenished from surrounding space," said Dr. Bok.

20,000,000,000 Years Old

"We found it unlikely that the observed clusters have existed for more than 20,000,000,000 years as groups of stars. LeMaitre's theory of the expanding universe (a universe growing like a soap bubble) indicates that a catastrophe took place a few billion years ago, and it is a temptation to place the origins of the stars and stellar systems at the epoch of this catastrophe."

Dr. Bok has found that hundreds of star clusters including the well-known Pleiades Hyades and Taurus would not be on the verge of disintegrating all at once, torn apart by the gravitation forces of the Milky Way, if they had been in existence as long as Sir James believes.

Disintegration

"It would seem absurd to conclude that several hundred clusters, all of which had considerable mass and density at the time of their birth, would be observed simultaneously on the verge of disintegration," he continues.

Sir James is further taken to task for not using the influence of the rotation of our galaxy, the Milky Way, in making his computations. This one fact alone most vitally affects the validity of his final estimate, Dr. Bok says.

Behind the Microphones

Listeners tonight will hear a new type of experimental program when the "Parties at Pickfair" program is given its premiere over the Columbia-WNAC network at 10 p. m. This new period will attempt to reproduce one of the noted informal gatherings at Mary Pickford's home, Pickfair, in the film colony. As guests on this occasion Miss Pickford will have Edward Everett Horton, screen funny man; Countess De Frasso, social leader, and Louella Parsons, movie columnist.

Now the odds against a program of this type are heavily against success. Informal affairs have been tried before the microphone previously and most of them have turned out to be self-conscious, stilted gatherings which smacked of anything but informality. The Pickfair home has been "wired for sound" so cleverly that though the guests may not be able to see microphones lurking around, they may not be able to forget that they are around. Informalities that would be all right in a private group might not turn out so well on the radio.

Al Lyons and his orchestra, a west coast unit, will be part of the party and 20 popular songs are scheduled to be played. Allowing a minute each to a song, even if played in a medley, one wonders where in a 30-minute program there is to be any small talk. Perhaps a better idea might have been for the refrigerator sponsors to move their program from the drawing room into the kitchen and allow the guests to help them. That ought to suit everybody.

Witness in another case the fate of attempt at program informality.

Sigmund Romberg's Studio Party, heard on the NBC-WEAF chain at 10 p. m., is now to be changed from an artificially created studio party to a straight musical program with competent singers and musicians.

During this week the radio networks, theaters, restaurants and other spots where music is purveyed, are honoring Mr. Romberg by the playing of his operettas and other music.

Perhaps the best attempt heard at informality was a debate recently over the NBC-WJZ network between Dorothy Thompson, writer, wife of Sinclair Lewis, and Sir Gerald Campbell, British Consul General at New York, on the question of careers for women. This was an amusing and intelligent debate and was carried off very naturally despite one could hear scripts rattling occasionally.

Tibbett Tonight

Selections from opera and operetta compose the principal portion of Lawrence Tibbett's program tonight over Columbia-WNAC at 8:30 p. m. Mr. Tibbett has scheduled "Vision Fugitive" from Massenet's "Herodiade," and Louis Gruenberg's "Standin' in the Need of Prayer," from the opera "Emperor Jones" in which Mr. Tibbett starred at the Metropolitan Opera House. He will then offer "The Lord Chancellor's Nightmare" from "Iolanthe," "Off to Philadelphia," an old sea chantey and "Give Me One Hour" from Rudolph Friml's "The White Eagle."

Drexel Opens Doors To Jobless Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11—Drexel Institute, in its Evening Diploma School, is making it possible for unemployed high school graduates to take college courses, paying their way by doing work of a useful nature.

Student aid was provided by the FERA and later by the NYA to make it possible for those already in college to complete their studies. The Drexel plan gives young people an opportunity to enter college and to continue there.

The Drexel Evening Diploma School is one of the first evening schools in the State to co-operate with the National Youth Administration in providing this opportunity. Already 100 youths, who have graduated from different high schools in this area, have been enrolled in various courses. The college authorities have obtained part-time employment for them on socially useful projects within the city.

Quintuplets Cause Forced Land Sale

TORONTO, Feb. 10 (AP)—David Croll, chief guardian for the Dionne quintuplets, said today that a souvenir stand close to the Dafoe Hospital led the Ontario Government, in behalf of the guardians, to start expropriation proceedings for acquiring the land with a 200-foot frontage from the owner, Alex Legros.

Another piece of property of similar frontage on the opposite side of the hospital across the road from the Dionne home is being acquired from Oliva Dionne, the father of the babies, by expropriation proceedings, Mr Croll said.

In each case Judge T. F. Battle of North Bay will fix the price and the land will be paid for by the guardians.

A start toward expropriating the Dionne land, which Croll said was rock and had never been farmed, was made last October after Dionne declined to negotiate, the chief guardian added.

General Electric Workers Get Refund of $81,355

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 11—Employees in the local plant of the General Electric Company received a total of $81,355 yesterday when the company's unemployment pension plan terminated.

The refund comprised $61.162 contributed by the employees and their share of the profits on its investment, $20,192. The pension plan is replaced by the new social security legislation.

Trend to Pacifism Shown in Colleges Of New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—A peace ballot recently conducted among the university colleges of New Zealand by the New Zealand University Students' Association is taken to indicate a tendency toward pacifism. A 49 per cent vote was obtained throughout the university, but there was a considerable variation, Auckland polling only 32 per cent and Victoria as much as 73 per cent.

To the question, "Would you resist without question a threatened invasion of New Zealand?" 62.26 per cent of voters answered "yes" and 28.66 "no." The rest were doubtful.

Sanctions Supported

"Would you take part in a war to assist Great Britain, no matter what the causes or occasion, to which Great Britain had committed herself?" Yes, 28.19. No, 59.19.

"If the League of Nations declares a state an aggressor (a) would you be in sympathy with economic and nonmilitary measures against it?" Yes, 87.99. No, 6.94.

"(b) If these failed would you participate in a war against it?" Yes, 42.01. No, 40.03.

"In the event of war tomorrow would you (a) voluntarily enlist or urge your friends to do so?" Yes, 27.23. No, 56.15.

"(b) Undertake other war work?" Yes, 37.87. No, 40.16.

"(c) Oppose the introduction of conscription?" Yes, 58.24, No, 31.29.

"(d) Oppose war?" Yes, 56.33. No, 27.82.

Arms Trade Opposed

"Should the manufacture and sale of armaments for private profit be prohibited by international agreement?" Yes, 88.74. No, 8.26.

"Do you think that the overthrow of capitalism offers the hope of permanent peace?" Yes, 20.93. No, 65.24

"That the development of the League of Nations offers hope of permanent peace?" Yes, 75.51, No, 15.73.

"That the general acceptance of Christianity as exemplified, e. g., in the Sermon of the Mount (Matthew 5) offers hope of permaent peace?" Yes, 67.25. No, 21.

Anti-Semitic Factions Dissolved by Bulgaria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria — The Government has dissolved two extreme Fascist-nationalistic and anti-Semitic organizations known as "Homeland Defense" and "National Legion." The first was an old formation composed largely of reserve officers. The second was a new organization of nationalistic youth.

The Government is thus trying to steer a middle course between the extreme left and the extreme right. It is determined to preserve good international relations and wishes to work for the restoration of the constitution without revolutionary interference either from Fascists or Marxists.

In and About Boston Shops

A week or so ago we came into possession of a little puppy dog. And along with her came the realization that we really didn't know much about dogs. In fact, we were in more or less of a quandary regarding their special needs and requirements, of which we found there were so many! So while in R. H. Stearns, looking for one of their miniature looms on which youngsters can actually weave little mats and scarfs out of yarn, we ran across their Kennel Shop. It immediately reminded us of the fact that at some time or other we had heard the merits of Mrs. Reynolds, counselor of this shop, being discussed in a most complimentary manner. So we went inside and presented our own particular problems, and either through Mrs. Reynolds's advice, or various pieces of merchandise, we found the answers.

* * *

Streamline Cars

Our major problem, we told her, was the dog's ears . . . she being a cocker spaniel. Frankly, they were in the way! For while she ate, her streamline ears flopped around and sponged up food at a great rate. Now it seemed to us that two ears against one mouth was decidedly unfair competition, so we inquired as to whether or not there was a special clothespin, with a gentle spring action, for pinning dogs ears up out of the way . . . but it seems not.

However, Mrs. Reynolds had the solution . . . in the form of a specially designed feeding dish. Inasmuch as the dish is much narrower at the top than at the base, the dog's mouth goes in, but her ears stay out where they belong! These dishes come in pottery, in various colors, and are appropriately decorated with the head of a cocker spaniel.

* * *

Doggies in Oil

And before we forget it, if you so desire, R. H. Stearns' Kennel Shop will make all the arrangements for having an oil painting of your dog made up by Marjorie Walker. We saw several she'd just finished, and they literally "speak" . . . They're so life-like!

* * *

The shop is heavily endowed with everything that pertains to dogs (cats, too, for that matter) . . . colorful collars, sweaters, blankets, leashes and beds, and one of the most comfortable looking beds was a copy of a covered wagon. Then there are various tricky toys, such as burlap dolls, leather bones, and crackle-bone, which, with its authentic "down on the knees" crackle, seems to be very popular at the moment.

* * *

Since our dog acquired a raincoat we've found there's much less dog to dry when she comes in on a rainy day, for they cover a good portion of her. Stearns has them for $2.95, in transparent oilskin, and the bright color you see is really the warm lining showing through. They're very perky and efficient looking, and with one your dog will undoubtedly stand a much better chance of being listed among "The Ten Best Dressed Dogs" on your street!

* * *

Zircon Popular

We don't know much about jewelry . . . except that we like it. But with the sudden popularity of the zircon, came our curiosity regarding the whence and wherefore of this semi-precious stone. Reagan, Kipp, jewelers at 162 Tremont Street, gave us our information as they showed us a tray of especially attractive finger rings featuring this stone. It seems that it comes from India, and may be either white, brown, or blueish green. It is the latter color that is enjoying popularity at present, and though sometimes mistaken for an aquamarine, really has much more depth of color. Those we saw are priced from $18 to $25, and best of all we liked a yellow gold dinner ring, which had three large zircons, in a hand carved setting; surrounded by fine filigree. If you are partial to old fashioned jewelry, Reagan, Kipp has some perfectly beautiful pieces.

* * *

Dependable Shoes

The chances are that you haven't yet become acquainted with Carlton's . . . a fairly new shoe store near the Colonial Theater . . . 140 Boylston Streeet. With prices ranging from $3.95 to $9.50 you can usually depend on finding a shoe that you like that will fit in with your allowance . . . at various stages! We've never had any trouble in getting very narrow widths, with correspondingly narrow heels at Carlton's, and the fact that they practically specialize in what we call "pointed toes" will appeal to those who are having difficulty in locating this particular style, now that round, stubby, and square-toed shoes are so much in evidence.

And Other Things

Things we hated to leave behind on this shopping trip—those smart fob watches at Slattery's—in pigskin or dark leathers, for only $2.95! The ultra-wide suede belts at Jays. That copper-colored, English-looking handbag, called "The Suitor" . . . at Shepards. The "dotty" junior misses' dresses at Chandler's. The new wedding-band costume rings at Plotkin Bros., jewelry counter, and the purple-violet gloves in Filene's!

J. T.

(A Tuesday and Friday Feature)

Early Birds Herald Spring

ORANGE, Texas (AP)—Martins, traditional harbingers of spring, arrived here early Sunday, Jan. 26. V. Guidry, ornithologist, reported his haven, prepared for the birds, was occupied that day. The earliest these transients, which winter in South America have been known to return to the United States heretofore was Feb. 25.

Army Bomber Turns to Humanitarian Pursuits

© International

Aiding in Rescue of Seven CCC Boys From Ice Floes

The huge blue and yellow Martin bomber of Maj. B. M. Giles, commanding the winter air maneuvers, who first discovered the missing boys, is swooping low over the ice floe on which are five of the seven CCC boys who spent 22½ hours afloat in Cape Cod Bay. At the left one boy may be seen walking toward the other four, indicated by arrow, who are huddled behind an ice barrier they erected to protect them from the wind. A few moments later Major Giles dropped bundles of blankets and food to the boys, and within a few hours they were all safe aboard the coast guard patrol boat Harriet Lane.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**Library of Congress: Musicale: Barrere Ensemble**	Network dramatic sketch and speaker	Francis J. Cronin, organist	Hits and Encores: talk; music
5:15	"The Singing Lady": sketch	Charlotte Henry Ensemble: instrumental group	Carl Moore and His Band	Hits and Encores: talk; music
5:30	Little Orphan Annie: sketch		"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Hits and Encores: talk; music
5:45			"Dick Tracy": sketch	Hits and Encores: talk; music
6:00	News; Supper Show; songs	The Evening Tattler: sketch	Yankee News Service	Benay Venuta, songs; orch
6:15	Songs in the Night	News; "Musical Turns"	Case and Landers; Earl Lawrence; soloist and organ	News of Youth, "Scoop Ward"
6:30	News; soloist; sports briefs	Negro program; Olympic relay	Musical Moments: variety	"Secret Agent X-9," sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"Truth Barlow": recorded sk		Yankee News Service
7:00	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch.	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	"Myrt and Marge": sketch	**Talk, Sen. Maloney, Conn**
7:15	20th Century Ideas: talk	"Popeye the Sailor" sketch	Soloists; popular orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	Lum and Abner: sketch	After-Dinner Revue: vocalist	Kate Smith Miller's Orchestra	Savino Golf Strokes
7:45	Nature Club: sketch	"Strange As It Seems"	**Boake Carter, news comment.**	Anthony Trini's Orchestra
8:00	Crime Clues: Spencer Dean mystery drama	Leo Reisman and orchestra; soloists: Phillips Lord	**Lucy Monroe, Fritzi Scheff; Frank Munn; concert orch.**	Anthony Trini's Orchestra
8:15				The Boy From Ireland
8:30	Edgar Guest in Welcome Valley; soloists; sketch; or.	Wayne King and his dance orchestra; vocalist	**Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; William Daly's Orchestra**	Music for Today: Morton Gould; soloist; trio
8:45				
9:00	Ben Bernie and All the Lads;	**"Vox Pop—The Voice of the People"; sidewalk interviews**	Caravan; Walter O'Keefe;	Reggie Childs's Orchestra
9:15	Yacht Club Boys, quartet	**"Jumbo" show; sketches; soloists; Duchin's Orchestra**	Casa Loma Orch.; soloists	Yankee News Service
9:30	**Helen Hayes in "The New Penny"; Mark Warnow's Or.**		**Fred Waring and His Pennsylvanians; soloists**	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra
9:45				Third period, Bruins-Chicago
10:00	**Dedication New York Museum of Science and Industry; noted speakers; relays from foreign shores**	**Studio Party at Sigmund Romberg's; soloists; orchestra**	**"Parties at Pickfair," with Mary Pickford; orchestra**	hockey game, Boston
10:15		Jimmie Fidler's Gossip	**Dramatizations of the news**	Hod Williams's Orchestra
10:30		Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Spotlight revue: variety	**"American Institutions and New Deal," James A. Reed**
10:45				
11:00	Reports; news; Joe Rines	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
11:15	and his dance orchestra	Sport review; recordings	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
11:30	Ruby Newman's Orchestra	Little Jack Little's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra	Meyer Davis's Orchestra
11:45	Ruby Newman's Orchestra	Jesse Crawford, organist	Anson Weeks's Orchestra	Meyer Davis's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymn of All Churches."
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Olympic Winter Games report, from Germany.
9:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
10:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Mme. Guilhermina Suggia, cellist; Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra, relayed from London.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Army Band concert.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American Legion Pilgrimage to Abraham Lincoln's Tomb, Springfield, Ill.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.
4:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Curtis Institute of Music.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band Symphony Orchestra concert.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), NBC Concert Hour program.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Cavalcade of America: sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rendezvous: Charlie Leland; soloists; Clyde Lucas's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "One Man's Family": dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final": news dramatizations.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Frank Simons's Concert Band; Bennett Chapple, narrator.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jack Renard and his orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Lilly Pons, soprano; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen and company; orchestra.
9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta: concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing": dramatic sketch.
9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Ray Noble's Orchestra; Connie Boswell; Babs and Brothers.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "State of the Nation," Herbert Hoover.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), John Charles Thomas, baritone; concert orchestra.
10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Gang Busters"; G-Men sketch.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Republican Club Lincoln Day dinner: addresses, Senator Arthur H. Vandenburg, Michigan, and Col. Theodore Roosevelt Jr.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

1:45 W1XK (WBZ) (6.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 W1XK (WBZ) (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Fingerprints Show 10 Criminals Seek To Carry Firearms

Sponsors of Massachusetts gun-carrying permit law, passed last year, were amazed men today. The law was passed to prevent firearms from getting in the hands of criminals. By licenses in fingerprinting this control seemed assured.

Yesterday Paul G. Kirk, Public Safety Commissioner, received some documents from excited clerks. Combined they revealed that of a thousand examinations for gun permits, 10 applicants had been identified as men with criminal records, including one who had been arrested for murder.

One of the 10 men who tried to get a permit had 10 convictions, covering burglary, breaking and entering, receiving stolen goods, automobile violations, and assault and battery. The applicant had served reformatory and state prison terms. All but one of the applicants had at least three violations charged to him and seven of them had served jail terms.

State House officials considered that once again criminals had shown their usual brazenness in seeking to get licenses for carrying of firearms. None of the 10 applications were granted.

Swedes Use Newspaper As Radio Textbook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—An unusual textbook is being used for the Stockholm Broadcasting Company's courses in English this term—a copy of The Times of London for Jan. 3, which is to be studied until spring.

The papers arrived in Stockholm recently and the interest in the courses has been so great that no less than 50,000 copies were ordered. They filled two trucks and weighed about 12 tons.

It is the first time that the Broadcasting Company has tried out this system and The Times was chosen as it was thought that this newspaper is the most typically English and will give the students an idea of English life.

California Ousts Vagrants

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 10 (AP)—Forty-one men huddled in a box car as a freight train clattered through the California desert toward Yuma, Arizona, last night. They were convicted vagrants, ordered out of California as undesirables by Los Angeles.

Post Office Stumps Rhode Island With Request for Founder's Picture

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 11—Rhode Island must again account for its founder. The Post Office Department has requested a portrait of Roger Williams. And there are no portraits in existence, nor any likenesses except the idealized monuments which have necessarily been just so much guesswork on the part of the sculptors.

The Post Office Department and the commission in charge of this year's commemoration are arranging for a special Rhode Island Tercentenary postage stamp, to be designed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, with the central figure that of Roger Williams. The stamp will probably be issued May 4, the 160th anniversary of the Rhode Island Declaration of Independence, and the date of the tercentenary opening. The definite date, however, rests with the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

All that is known of the famous founder's appearance seems to be that he was "pleasing in appearance and charming in manner." His statue at Geneva is a Puritan figure with a stern countenance (quite the opposite of the genial fugitive from Puritanism). The bust in the Hall of Fame, in New York, is strongly intellectual in feature. The figures in Statuary Hall, Washington, and Roger Williams Park, Providence, are very similar to each other in expression, and the latter is said to have been modeled after the likeness of the last living male descendant, in 1877.

New Members Join Advertising Agency

Two members of the Boston office staff and three members of the New York office have been admitted to partnership in the advertising agency of Richardson, Alley and Richards Company, it was announced today by members of the firm.

New partners from the Boston office include George W. B. Hartwell and Hal R. MacNamee, both of whom have been associated with the agency for a period of years, and have long been prominent in advertising circles here and in New York. Newly admitted partners from the New York office include Frederick Anderson, Harry M. Billerbeck and Deane H. Uptegrove.

Mr. MacNamee will continue as an account executive and in charge of new business development. He is a past vice-president of the Advertising Club of Boston, and a past commander of the Crosscup-Pishon Post of the American Legion. Mr. Hartwell, who has headed the creative and copy staff of the office here since 1923, has written numerous articles on modern printing trends.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Washington	Feb. 12	Plymouth, Feb. 18	Feb. 11, 8:00 pm	Feb. 12, 8:00 am
*Bremen	Feb. 12	Cherbourg, Feb. 18	Feb. 12, 1:00 pm	Feb. 12, 8:00 pm
*Berengaria	Feb. 14	Cherbourg, Feb. 21	Feb. 14, 1:00 pm	Feb. 14, 8:00 pm
Champlain	Feb. 15	Plymouth, Feb. 22	Feb. 14, 8:00 pm	Feb. 15, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
§Manulani	San Francisco, Feb. 26	Feb. 21, 4:00 pm	Feb. 21, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco, March 3	Feb. 27, 4:00 pm	Feb. 27, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro, March 5	Feb. 29, 4:00 pm	Feb. 29, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco, Feb. 22	Feb. 17, 4:00 pm	Feb. 17, 7:30 pm
Pres. Jackson	Seattle, Feb. 29	Feb. 24, 4:00 pm	Feb. 24, 7:30 pm

*Leaves midnight. §Australia must be specially addressed.

Liquor Control in Australia Faces Threat in 'Party' Permits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Through an unsuspected loophole in the recently amended Licensing Act, hotelkeepers have been able to obtain an almost unlimited number of permits for extending the drinking functions.

The concession, however, has been so much abused that public indignation has been aroused, the press has attacked the system in its editorial columns and there may even be a demand for a special session of Parliament to seek the elimination of the section.

Under the old act, permits were issued to bona fide club, association, society or public body, but each organization could obtain only one permit in six months. The new legislation allows any club or private person the right to obtain permits for as many nights as desired, so long as no valid objection is raised by the police. Sales of liquor cannot be made in the bars but in any other part of the hotel.

Rush for Permits

When Parliament passed the concession the general feeling was that, although it certainly did extend drinking hours in special circumstances, only reasonable advantage would be taken of it. The new act passed at the end of the session, and its assent, enabled licensed victualers to make the fullest use of the Christmas and New Year holiday season.

There were numerous permits for Christmas Eve—more than 100 had been approved in a few days in Adelaide alone—and most of the hotels in the metropolitan area were open until midnight. A leading newspaper, The Advertiser, wrote in the issue of Dec. 26: "Scenes in the streets and hotels were reminiscent of the period before 6 p. m. closing was brought into force.

"It was pointed out by a legal authority that once a permit has been granted under the amended act the police are relatively powerless as they do not possess the right to cross-question people as to why they are on the premises."

In other words, the hotel becomes an open house. All that is necessary is to make an application for a permit for a party, a sports club, wedding, birthday, in fact, any excuse and it is usually granted.

Police Inspect Premises

When the new law was first in operation there was a wholesale granting of permits, although the police had—and still have, of course—the right to object. Since then there has been a gradual tightening up, with many refusals, and flimsy pretexts are dismissed.

The privilege, indeed, has been so abused that special instructions to the force were issued by the police commissioner that the most careful inquiries were to be made into the good faith of the "parties" seeking permits.

The commission authorized frequent inspections of premises where permits were operating and the close observance of persons in the hotels. A further instruction was that the police must oppose any application "where there is reason to suspect that one of the main objects is to obtain liquor only."

Protests From Churches

The action of the police authorities, no doubt, was influenced largely by the press reports of what happened on Christmas Eve. One newspaper stated that there was not the slightest difficulty in obtaining as much liquor as was wanted or in joining any "party," although the host was not known in many instances. In one hotel there were as many as 200 persons; in another, 150, including numerous women.

Protests were made immediately by church and temperance leaders. The secretary of the Council of Churches, the Rev. Bernard E. Tuck, commented that he was "going to give the Government credit for having made a mistake." He added that the churches expect the Cabinet to do its best as soon as possible to effect a remedy.

"The liquor party," warned the Rev. Mr. Tuck, "has won a technical victory but it may be the prelude to a big defeat later. The latest developments arising from the permit system have aroused the people and I think it is sure to be amended when Parliament meets. Six o'clock closing has been definitely accepted, and no extension of the regular hours is likely now."

Caused Little Surprise

The secretary of the women's campaign committees of the W. C. T. U., Miss Ada Bromham, wrote to the press stating that "the disastrous results" of the amended permit clauses did not come as a surprise to the opponents of the bill. My committee pointed out the menace of both the wine and evening permit clauses to representatives in Parliament and urged them to oppose the granting of such dangerous facilities.

"We believed that the extension of sales under the cloak of permits would be a backdoor method of breaking down the 6 o'clock closing law, which has the support of the people. . . . A position has been created which is arousing resentment all over the State, and for which Parliament must take the responsibility."

Record Coal Cargo Opens Providence's New Sea Terminal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 11—The 536-foot steamship Achilles, largest vessel seen along the Providence water front in many months, arrived here yesterday and inaugurated a new terminal just completed near the State pier.

The Achilles established several records when she docked here. In her holds was the largest cargo of coal ever to be landed in Providence and her trip from Norfolk, Va., was made in 32 hours, a new record for ships plying between the two ports.

A former naval colliery ship, the Achilles was built 20 years ago and recently was fitted with a self-discharging arrangement for speeding the unloading of coal. Her two V-shaped holds, side by side, have movable belts at the bottom which carry the coal to a giant trussed boom. Coal can be unloaded at the rate of 1500 tons an hour. The self-discharging equipment was installed by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company at a cost of $1,000,000. The Achilles will be used regularly hereafter in the coastal trade.

Knox Comes to Speak At Lincoln Dinner

Col. Frank Knox, editor and publisher of the Chicago Daily News, mentioned as a presidential possibility of the Republican Party, will address the annual Lincoln Night dinner of the Middlesex Club at the Hotel Statler tomorrow evening.

Other speakers include the Rev. Max A. Kapp, pastor of First Universalist Church at Fitchburg, who will pay tribute to Abraham Lincoln; Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; William J. MacInnis, president of the Essex County Republican Club, and Melvin M. Johnson Jr., representing the younger members of the Middlesex Club.

Mayor Wins Lucas Trophy

The Lucas Trophy, awarded in recognition of outstanding civic performance, went to Savannah's mayor, Thomas Gamble, in 1935.

On Northern Hillsides . . .

Or Southern Beaches

WHEREVER you go for winter recreation—whatever you do—you will need special clothes for the occasion. Shopping for the new styles in sports wear is simplified if you first consult the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. As a regular reader of this newspaper, you doubtless know from experience that you can depend on Monitor advertisements for helpful, reliable information.

Yale Student Leaders Oppose Olympic Fund-Raising Plans; Swimming Meet Is Protested

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11 (AP)—Yale student leaders protested last night to Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of the university, over the use of "the facilities and prestige" of Yale for raising funds to support United States participation in the Olympic Games.

The protest in the form of an open letter to the Yale head came as university officials were completing arrangements for an Olympic benefit fund swimming meet which is scheduled at Yale for tonight. Many of the leading male and female swimmers in the East are on the program.

The letter was drawn up by William N. Lovell, president of Dwight Hall; Sam Weintraub Jr., president, Yale Jewish Club; William W. Stafford, executive committee, Yale Social Problems Club; Calvin J. Sutherlin, chairman, Yale Divinity League for Industrial Democracy, and Richard A. Moore, president, Yale Catholic Club.

The student leaders stressed the fact that their signatures were subscribed in their individual capacity.

The student leaders charged that "the Olympic Games in Germany do not conform to the high standard of sportsmanship embodied in the Olympic ideal. Discrimination is obvious in spite of efforts to avoid its appearance. . . .

Public pronouncements by the Propaganda Minister and other officials of the German Government leave no doubt that the games will be used to strengthen the existing regime. That regime is one which does not hesitate to violate every principle of human liberty in pursuing its aims.

"It has already destroyed academic freedom, and ruthlessly persecutes all who do not accept the Fascist program."

The letter continued:

"We regret to see that the facilities and prestige of Yale University are to be used, through a widely publicized swimming meet, for raising funds to support participation in these Olympics. . . . We wish to make it clear that sanction and aid to the German Olympics by officials of Yale University are disapproved by a substantial body of opinion in the university community."

Study of Taxes and Economy Wins Statewide Support

State House Hearings

State-wide support for a proposal to establish a special commission to study thoroughly the problems of taxation and public expenditures featured a hearing before the legislative committee on rules today.

The measure, filed by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, calls for a commission to study not only methods of taxation but means economizing in state government. Having watched the state budget climb to record figures during the depression, while committees were appointed to study only means of obtaining new sources of revenue rather than economy, the federation and business men believe it is time for a complete study of state finance. This they showed by their testimony before the rules committee. Governor Curley also proposed a similar commission in his annual and budget messages.

C. of C. Supports It

J. Sidney Stone, chairman of the committee on taxation, of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, placed the chamber in support "without reservation" of the measure. He added "this proposed study gives greater promise of accomplishing results than the restricted studies previously made."

Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, presented the taxpayers' case.

The only opposition, in the face of concerted support, came from Senator William A. Davenport, chairman of the legislative taxation committee, who charged the resolve was an attempt to give experts a job to study governmental expenses. He added that the cost of the work would reach $500,000 before the study was completed.

* * *

Security Frauds

A great field of fraud has been thrown open by a Massachueetts Public Utilities Commission decision that mineral deeds are not securities and therefore are not subject to control under the state securities law, Henry P. Fielding, assistant attorney general, charged today.

Appearing before the legislative committee on banks and banking to favor a proposal made by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, to place these deeds under the Securities Act, Mr. Fielding said numerous frauds in oil and mineral deeds could be thus prevented. The attorney general's department is now investigating the mineral deeds situation in Massachusetts.

* * *

Blue Sky Hearing

Due to the fact that a securities (undoubtedly the Polymet) case is still pending in the federal court, the committee on banks and banking ordered a nine-day delay on a hearing on a bill to investigate the sale of securities and the activities of the state "blue sky" division.

The hearing was scheduled for today, but the committee decided upon a postponement until Feb. 20 because, newspaper reporting of the testimony might affect the federal jury case.

* * *

Auto Registration

Massachusetts would receive $1,500,000 more annually in gasoline tax receipts and employment in gasoline stations would be boosted 22½ per cent during the winter months, if the State adopted March 31 as registration date instead of Dec. 31, it was argued before the legislative committee on highways and motor vehicles.

The proposal was contained in three bills heard this morning. Henry F. Long, state commissioner of corporations and taxation, led a large group in favor of the change. Only two persons opposed, Charles R. Gilley, chief administrative clerk of the registry of motor vehicles, and John W. Down, legislative agent for insurance interests, who contended driving in winter months would not increase, despite proponents' claims.

Frederick A. Mayberry, secretary of the Massachusetts Oil Mens Association, said the measure would help his industry, and revealed that 30 states now have later registration dates than Massachusetts.

* * *

State House Jammed

Tuesdays and Thursdays, being full hearing days, with sessions in the morning and afternoons, result in a State House jammed with people from 10 a. m. until 3 or 4 p. m. Today was no exception. Fifteen committees were at work on approximately 120 bills, and practically every hearing attracted a near capacity crowd.

* * *

Chain Store Tax

The warning that the First National Stores would be forced to sell their stores to individual managers and operate as a wholesaler only was sounded today by Charles F. Adams, treasurer of the corporation, before the legislative committee of taxation. He was opposing bills taxing chain stores.

Combatting the claim that chain stores are practically unassessed, Mr. Adams said the First National inventories amount to $2,500,000, on which a tax is paid to the State, of which $117,000 goes to the cities and towns.

Regarding his warning, the First National treasurer said if the organization changed its setup and acted only as a wholesaler, the entire tax on the First National as a wholesaler and the individual stores would be less than is paid now by the First National.

Attacking the proposed chain store taxation as unfair, Mr. Adams said right now the First National "is selling 75 cents worth of worth and 25 cents worth of taxes."

Representative John E. Murphy, filer of one of several chain store tax measures, charges the chain stores choke off competition by small merchants through cut prices and have become a concentrated power. Twenty-six other states now are receiving revenue from chain stores. Massachusetts should also tap this source, he said.

Swish of Skis Heard in Blue Hills of Old Bay State

By a Staff Photographer — **Ski Run Laid by CCC Workers**

With arms reaching out to the wind, a young skier zips down over the newly opened run. The upper left picture shows a group of Conservation Corps workers packing the snow down hard to make the run swifter.

Labor Secretary Finds Business On 'Rising Curve'

WATERVILLE, Maine, Feb. 11 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said last night labor and business were on "a rising curve." She attributed the upsurge to Administration measures.

Secretary Perkins told a Colby College institute the Roosevelt Administration's recovery program was "proving successful" and "approximately 5,000,000 men and women who were without jobs in March, 1933, have since been returned to work in private industry."

"More than 4,000,000 others," she said, "have found work on PWA construction projects, in CCC camps, on state road work and on WPA jobs."

The December weekly pay roll for industries surveyed by the labor department, she said, was $122,000,000 larger than the weekly pay roll in March, 1933, when President Roosevelt took office, representing "an increase of more than 50 per cent from the low point of the depression."

Farm income for the first 10 months of 1935 was more than $1,000,000,000 greater, she said, than in the same period in 1933.

Miss Perkins listed gains by wage earners since March, 1933, as including unemployment compensation and old-age security, embodied in the Social Security Act, inauguration of labor boards to handle industrial disputes; greater cooperation between state and federal labor departments, and development of the federal employment service in co-operation with the states.

"While American wage earners have made great gains since March, 1933," she said, "production, farm income, profits and dividends have all shown a rising curve since then and banks, insurance companies and railroads are in a much stronger economic position.

"Administration measures to raise wages, shorten hours, improve farm prices, increase purchasing power and to aid the banks and railroads have been primarily responsible for improved conditions and indicte that the substantial progress already made will continue.

"The 1935 report of the United States Steel Corporation, showing a net income of $1,084,917, compared with a net loss of $21,667,780 in 1934 and the fact that General Motors had the most successful year in its existence furnish evidence that the Administration's recovery program is proving successful."

Possibilities Seen In the Hatch Fund For Planetarium

Even if the White Fund cannot be used, Boston may get its planetarium, chiefly because the $500,000 Hatch Fund, which has come to light after several years of having been overlooked, can be used for the purpose.

William J. Hickey Jr. of Brookline, one of the trustees of the fund, yesterday said that he and his fellow trustee, John Burke of Charlestown, had been considering the construction of a planetarium 10 days before it was announced that the indoor reproduction of the heavens might be built by the White Fund.

In fact, if it is finally decided that the White Fund cannot be used for the planetarium, Mr. Hickey says "the Hatch Fund will give it serious consideration."

The Hatch Fund was established in 1926 by the will of Maria E. Hatch to honor the memory of Edward Hatch, the income to be used for a public purpose. The first trustee passed on only a short time after he assumed the position and since then the fund has been overlooked. In the interventing years it has grown to a value of $500,000 due to accumulated interest.

Music Festival Plans For Feb. 23 Announced

Ten Nationalist groups, a total of 400 performers in brilliant native costumes, will take part in the 13th annual International Music Festival at Symphony Hall on Sunday, Feb. 23, at 3 p. m. Said to be the only musical program of its kind in the United States, the festival is under the sponsorship of Community Service of Boston, Inc., and the Women's Municipal League.

After chorus selections by the individual groups, an ensemble chorus of the entire 400 voices and the 90-piece festival chorus orchestra will join under the leadership of Russell Ames Cook, well-known conductor, to present choral masterpieces by Bach, Handel and Brahms. Nationalities represented on the program include Italy, Armenia, Poland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Russia, Ukrainia, Scotland and the American Negro.

Kindergarten's Tiny Traffic Signal Teaches Safety Lessons to Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 11—The Smith Kindergarten children have a safety program all their own. They have their own policeman, a diminutive traffic signal which flashes the green, yellow and red off and on and they have posters and many other things which are helping impress highway safety conduct upon their minds.

Mrs. Ruby G. Hawes is teaching the meaning of the words on the traffic signs and what those words mean associated with the colors.

In books and magazines at home the pupils are finding pictures which emphasize highway safety lessons and they are displaying clear understanding of the lesson being taught. This is evidenced by the pictures which they bring to school.

The children are taking the lessons very much in earnest and are warning their parents when they disobey traffic rules.

One parent said she could not help smiling when her small son chided her for crossing the street on a green light. Mrs. Hawes points out that the children's admonitions should be taken seriously and nothing should be done to belittle the effects of the teachings.

New Town Hall Voted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW SALEM, Mass, Feb. 11—Acceptance of a gift of $8075 from the Millington Improvement Society for erection of a new Town Hall, was voted at the annual town meeting. Application will be made for a PWA grant of funds to complete the structure.

What's Going On in the Arts

Mr. Gillette's Return

WILLIAM GILLETTE, Master of Acting, returned once more last night to his Boston public. Hale and hearty in his eighty-first year, he delighted a large audience at the Shubert Theater with his deft characterization of the crotchety financier, Theodore Finley, in Austin Strong's comedy, "Three Wise Fools." After the final curtain, he further endeared himself to the listeners by a witty speech in which he apologized for coming back after saying good-bye five years ago.

It was an evening of reminiscence. Mr. Strong's play, 18 years old, is a relic of another age. It is difficult to believe that so recently we could have been so naïve in our theater pleasures. The piece is filled with stock types, and its parts are so carefully fitted together that it resembles a crossword puzzle more than a drama. The dialogue is unexciting in the extreme, even with the trouble that has been taken to make it sound contemporary with reference to Dr. Carrell and to the musical comedy, "Jubilee."

The pleasures are in the acting rather than in the play, and chiefly, of course, in that of Mr. Gillette. But he has not been content with a mediocre "support." He has enlisted actors of quality, Charles Coburn and James Kirkwood, for the other two Musketeers, with veterans such as Isabel Irving, Brandon Tynan and Sydney Booth for minor parts. Even the very small role of John Crawshay is made vivid through the musical voice, pure diction and fine stage presence of John Blair. Elizabeth Love has replaced Mary Rogers as Sydney. William Post Jr. is an agreeable juvenile. L. A. S.

Monday Symphony Concert

FOR program last night Dr. Koussevitzky set forth varied fare at the fourth concert of the Monday series: the pair of Bach Preludes arranged for string orchestra by Riccardo Pick-Mangiagalli, the "Three Jewish Poems" by Bloch, "Pohjola's Daughter" by Sibelius and the Brahms Symphony No. 2.

It is usually safe to assume that any one of Dr. Koussevitzky's four symphony audiences will enjoy the string orchestra arrangement of the two Bach Preludes, and while the second is the more spectacular in performance, the first carries through the long melodic line characteristic of Bach in his mellower moods. The transcriptions have been made with a reverent hand and the performances last night left nothing to be desired.

In accordance with his policy of reviving works not recently heard here, Dr. Koussevitzky brought forward at the concerts last week the Bloch suite. It was natural that he should offer it again last night, but to this commentator the performance seemed less intense than upon a previous occasion. The vibration which attended the "Rite," for instance, seemed lacking last night, and while there was careful attention to detail, the essential spark appeared to have left the work, with the exception of the finale of the "Funeral Procession," which was brought to a tremendous climax and an effective close.

In the nature of a revival also was the Sibelius item, which is not in the best vein of this composer but is nevertheless interesting to those who enjoy tracing the tonal progress of this musical giant. The orchestra gave of its best to the performance, but it was the Brahms which really captured the audience, and while the wind section did not distinguish itself during the first movement it redeemed itself in the Finale and contributed to a performance which led the audience to bestow enthusiastic applause. G. M. S.

Grace Horne's Galleries

AURELIA CALONESCO is exhibiting in Boston for the first time. Of Roumanian origin, the artist now resides in the United States. Her exhibition at the Grace Horne Galleries discloses at once her flair for the decorative, her leaning toward one tendency of Parisian origin, her experimental nature.

Line dominates in the making of these pictures, a carefully contrived, slightly mannered, graceful line which is reminiscent of the cosmopolitan Foujita. Especially in portraying people does Madame Calonesco become rarefied, remote and fanciful. Removed indeed are these people from earthly designation; they are weightless and pallid.

In landscape the artist relinquishes the domain of fancy and observes nature closely. To be sure, she abstracts what she sees, confines the image within a tracery of lines; she distorts somewhat, takes liberties with measures and shapes. The result is a design which is often of excellent contrivance. One canvas called "Industrial Landscape," another, "Little Factory," are particularly good examples of this proclivity For this onlooker they seemed more profound than the exotic canvases.

Arthur Ewart is a fellow exhibitor at Grace Horne's. It is interesting to note that this painter was both student and assistant of Denman Ross. Mr. Ewart's pictures at first glance seem something of a surprise. It is not because they are eccentric or of emphatic nature. Studied for a while, they reveal a diligent effort, a calculated effect which is sometimes picturesque, sometimes beautifully decorative, but never evocative. Mr. Ewart intensifies our perplexed feeling about the Ross pupils. They seem invariably sedate, wanting in dynamics, in vehemence of expression, wanting in those little inconsistencies which make the difference between an artistic and an utterly logical work. Nevertheless Mr. Ewart has qualities worthy of admiration. They are especially notable in some still-lifes. He favors Oriental influences in preference to modernism.

Third exhibitor is Lawrence Tenney Stevens, whose appearance as aquarellist, and not sculptor, may prove something of a surprise. The present display consists of water colors made on a hunting trip in the Rockies. Elk, deer, moose, antelope count among his subjects, which are seen in native surroundings. Mr. Stevens's water color technique is elementary, and he strives to fix his subjects with direct statement. Often does he get a delightful effect, especially when he depends upon blocked shapes rather than tenuous washes. D. A.

Boston Stage Notes

The Theater Guild's production of S. N. Behrman's new comedy, "End of Summer," is in its final week at the Colonial, with Ina Claire and Osgood Perkins in the leads. Two replacements have been made in the cast: Tom Powers now plays the Russian count and Sheppard Strudwick the juvenile lead. Alterations are also being made in the play.

"Three Men on a Horse" is in its fifteenth week at the Plymouth, "The Ghost Train" in its second at the Copley.

Plays in prospect are George M. Cohan's "Dear Old Darling," opening next Monday at the Colonial, and "Winterset," by Maxwell Anderson, scheduled for March 2 at the Shubert.

Boston Credit Men To See How Citizens Can Plead for Laws

A special program, featuring a dramatic demonstration play, "A Hearing Before a Committee of a State Legislature," has been arranged for a joint meeting of the Boston Credit Men's Association and the Retail Credit Men's Association tonight at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

With a cast including members of both associations, the play will present what may be expected to occur at an average hearing, with proper emphasis on formalities.

Guest of honor at the meeting will be P. M. Haight, secretary-treasurer of the International General Electric Company, and president of the National Association of Credit Men, to which position he was elected at the convention at Pittsburgh last June.

Presiding officers will be Miss Elizabeth M. Lynch, president of the Retail Credit Men's Association, and Charles A. Colton, president of the Boston Credit Men's Association.

Massachusetts Voters Urged To Drive Curley Out of Office; Women Hear Two Educators

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 11 (AP)—An appeal to the voters of Massachusetts to drive Gov. James M. Curley out of public office was issued here yesterday by two of Springfield's outstanding educators, William C. Hill, principal of Classical High School, and Walter V. McDuffee, retired head of the Classical High School language department, who recently resigned from the State Educational Department's advisory board as a protest against the ousting of Commissioner Payson Smith and his replacement by James G. Reardon.

The two prominent educators issued their double-barreled blast at Governor Curley and at "petty, slimy politics in the Department of Edution," while addressing a meeting held by the Springfield Women's Club.

"I hope that the people of the State will stay angry about the shameful condition that exists until next November, and then make their influence felt at the ballot box," said Mr. Hill. "Remember that a Governor can remove a commissioner of education without charges."

Mr. Hill declared that the action of a "cabal" of members of the governing board of the State Teachers' Federation in endorsing Reardon for the commissioner's post caused him to bow his head in shame.

"However," he said, "I think that there is going to be a housecleaning in the federation."

Both Mr. Hill and Mr. McDuffee said that Dr. Smith was unjustly accused of having been unfair to Catholic and Jewish groups.

"All of the (Roman) Catholic superintendents of the State, as far as I know, wanted Payson Smith retained and so did the Roman Catholic members of the advisory board of education," said Mr. McDuffee.

Mr. Smith was praised by Mr. McDuffee as "one of the foremost educators of America." Mr. Reardon could not be compared with Dr. Smith as to fitness and experience, he said.

Mr. Hill declared that Governor Curley ousted Mr. Smith simply to strengthen his own personal political machine.

"Curley thinks of politics not in terms of the good of the State but rather in the form of the doctrine enunciated during the administration of Andrew Jackson that 'to the victor belongs the spoils,'" declared Mr. Hill.

Quoddy Dam Started As Recommendation For Funds Is Refused

EASTPORT, Maine, Feb. 11 (AP)—The first stages of dam construction on the $36,000,000 Passamaquoddy Bay tidal power project were in progress yesterday as word came from Washington that the House Appropriations Committee had declined to recommend an additional allotment for the work.

Current work was made possible through a recent $2,000,000 allotment from work relief funds by President Roosevelt after exhaustion of an original $5,000,000 allocation to bring a check to operations.

While the House Committee turned down the recommendation of the War Department, charged with construction of Quoddy as a non-military project, its supporters hoped the President might provide further money from relief sources to continue the work.

Peak employment on the big job reached approximately 5000 in December, when housing accommodations and preliminary field work were under way. With the housing emergency over, the labor roster was cut.

The extra $2,000,000 was appropriated Jan. 11, and engineers in charge stepped up the schedule to include construction of two small dams at Pleasant Point and Carlow Island, expected to require 150 days.

Last-Minute Gifts To Community Chest Hold Key to Victory

Although the Boston Community Chest Fund officially rang down the curtain at midnight last night $150,000 short of its $3,750,000 goal, donations are continuing to come in from long distance contributors and will be included in the final figure to be announced next Thursday night.

Up to Thursday night solicitors will also continue to recheck districts which have fallen considerably below their expected quotas either because persons are away or because they have not been reached for other reasons. On Thursday night, a victory dinner will be held at the Hotel Bradford. Whether or not the "victory" applies to the campaign depends upon the last-minute contributors.

There's Real Flavor to MEAT LOAF Seasoned with LEA & PERRINS SAUCE THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS 3 PARK STREET Boston Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance Interest Begins MAR. 10

Worcester Salt

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THE SALT THE GREAT CHEFS USE

NEW Tuxedos For Rental READ & WHITE 111 SUMMER ST. BOSTON Woolworth Bldg Providence, R. I.

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First National Stores

Long Loaf or Whole Milk BREAD

BIG 20 oz. LOAF 8c

SPECIAL SALE continued all this week . . Two outstanding quality bread values in New England. Our WHOLE MILK BREAD contains best creamery butter and milk which gives it a smoother, more velvety texture. Our LONG LOAF contains 23 perfect slices of bread goodness that has made it equally as popular as our WHOLE MILK BREAD.

MILD CHEESE Made From Whole Milk - Tangy, Tempting Flavor LB 22c

BAKED BEANS FINAST BRAND Baked in N. E. brick ovens 2 LGE 28 oz TINS 25c

Tomato Catsup FINAST BRAND Made only with ripe tomatoes and spices LGE 14 oz BOT 12c

Doughnuts	Plain or Cinnamon Sugared	2 Doz 29c
Fruit Hermits		2 Lbs 23c
Ritz Crackers		Lb Pkg 23c
O-So-Gud Cookies		Pkg 9c
Bread Flour		24½ Lb Bag 79c
Pastry Flour		24½ Lb Bag 69c
Pillsbury's Best		24½ Lb Bag $1.11
Gold Medal		24½ Lb Bag $1.13
King Arthur Flour		Bag $1.43
Oleo	Banner or Real Nut	2 Lbs 25c
Baker's	Southern Style COCONUT	Tin 10c
All Terrier	Dog Food	5 Lb Bag 59c
Noxon Cleaner		½ Pint Bot 19c
Noxon Floor Wax		Pint Bot 39c
Red Cap	Silver Polish	8 oz Jar 23c
Red Cap	Windo-Wash	12 oz Tin 21c
Bellview Bleach		30 oz Bot 15c
Oxo Beef Cubes		Tin of 10 25c
20 Mule Borax		Pkg 15c

All Real Savings

MACARONI or FINAST SPAGHETTI		8 oz PKG 5c
FINAST MOLASSES	LIGHT NEW ORLEANS	26 oz TIN 25c
RICHMOND MOLASSES	FOR COOKING	No 1½ TIN 10c
CALIFORNIA PRUNES	LGE SIZE	2 LBS BULK 12c
SUNSWEET APRICOTS		11 oz PKG 21c
GERBER'S BABY FOODS	STRAINED VEGETABLES	3 4 oz TINS 25c
ROYAL Baking Powder		6 oz TIN 18c 12 oz TIN 32c
GOOD LUCK Lemon Pie Filling		2 PKGS 17c
FI-NA-ST CORN	WHOLE KERNEL GOLDEN BANTAM	2 No 2 TINS 27c
FI-NA-ST PEACHES	SLICED OR HALVES	No 2½ TIN 15c
RICHMOND PEACHES		2 No 2½ TINS 27c
LIBBY'S CORNED BEEF		2 TINS 33c
PALMOLIVE SOAP	POPULAR TOILET SOAP	3 BARS 14c
SUPER SUDS	QUICK SUDS FOR DISHES • CLOTHES	2 PKGS 17c
S. O. S.	SCOURING PADS FOR POTS AND PANS	2 PKGS 23c

Fruits and Vegetables

SPECIAL SALE INDIAN RIVER GRAPEFRUIT 4 LGE SIZE 25c Thinner Skins More Juice Better Flavor 5 MED. SIZE 25c

BALDWIN APPLES 4 Lbs 17c
MELoRIPE BANANAS 4 LBS 19c
FLORIDA ORANGES LARGE SIZE DOZ 31c
CARROTS or BEETS LARGE BUNCHES BUNCH 5c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Led by Steels Advance on Broad Front to Higher Level

Commodity and Money Markets

Many Issues Hit New Highs on Big Buying Movement

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—A fast buying movement today pushed stocks to new five-year highs with gains ranging from fractions to 2 or more points.

The ticker tape frequently fell behind floor transactions in the first two hours, but profit taking subsequently slowed the pace and extreme advances in the steels, rails, motors, mines and specialties were shaded.

Active share performers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible, Republic, General Motors, Chrysler, Nash, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, Delaware & Hudson, Southern Railway, Anaconda, Kennecott, U. S. Smelting, American Telephone, Western Union, Deere, Case and General Electric.

The late tone was fairly strong. Transfers approximated $3,200,000 shares.

Commodity Prices

Grains and cotton did not follow the equities' thrust and held to a narrow range. Bonds were steady to firm. The dollar continued to improve in terms of leading foreign exchanges.

Whether a mild revival of inflationary sentiment may have been a market factor was a matter of debate in the boardrooms. The testimony of former President Hoover in California, however, in which, as a trustee of Stanford University, he held that the institution should be permitted to buy common stocks as a hedge against possible inflation, received much attention.

Call money renewed at ¾ of 1 per cent.

Store Sales Rising

Prior to the start of dealings, traders scanned the business horizon for buying or selling clues.

It was noted that department store sales in the East were making a better showing than in most other parts of the country. Dollar volume in the Middle West and Northwest was said to have been affected somewhat by blizzard conditions. So far this month eastern merchants were reported showing increases up to 15 per cent over the corresponding period last year.

The more diversified pig iron demand was attributed partly to expanding activity in the machinery manufacturing industry. Calls for cast iron pipe and castings for residential heating also were helping to augment foundry bookings.

Sterling opened ¼ of a cent lower at $5.01¼ and the French franc was .00⅛ of a cent easier at 6.68¾ cents.

U. S. Issues Lead Advance

United States Treasury issues again today led the bond market advance. Corporate loans scored gains of fractions to more than a point. The foreign list was steady.

Although a few Treasury bonds, such as the 4¼s the 3⅜s of 1943 and the 3¼s of 1944 lost slight fractions, others in this group moved up for gains of as much as 7-32nds.

Federal farm mortgage 2¾ gained a fraction, although other guaranteed issues in the guaranteed section were down a little.

The rise in the governments was matched by higher prices for such low yield corporate liens as American Telephone 5s, Santa Fe 4s and Detroit Edison 4½s.

American Rolling Mill 4½s, which jumped 4½ on Monday, were again strong, advancing around 2 points. The bonds are convertible into common stock.

Strength in the shares of Great Northern and Southern Railway was accompanied by a demand for the bonds. Southern Railway 4s were up about 2 points, while Great Northern 4½s moved forward fractionally.

The medium priced rails moved forward fractionally. Gainers included Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s and Illinois Central 4¾s. Such low priced issues as St. Paul 5s and Chicago & North Western 4¾s, however, met some profit taking. Foreign obligations were mixed and dull.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Oil, aviation, transatlantic, iron, and steel shares featured the trading on the Stock Exchange today in a quiet market. Gilt-edged securities eased in competition with new issues, while other sections declined on profittaking. The market closed steady.

Paris: After a quiet opening, prices advanced slightly on the Bourse today. International issues remained quiet and industrials moved higher, while rentes were fractionally lower. The closing tone was steady.

Berlin: The Boerse became uninteresting and closed very dull today after a quiet opening.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
Wheat					Net
May	96¾	97½	96½	97⅜	+⅜
July	88⅜	89	88⅜	88⅞	+⅜
Sept.	88	88¾	87¾	87⅞	+⅛
Corn					
May	60⅛	60⅜	60	60⅜	+¼
July	60½	60¾	60⅜	60¾	+¼
Sept.	60¾	61	60¾	61	+¼
Oats					
May	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+¼
July	27⅞	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	
Sept.	27¼	27½	27⅛	27¼	+⅛
Rye					
May	56¼	58¼	56¾	58	+.01⅛
July	56	56⅞	55⅞	56⅞	+.01⅜

	Winnipeg Wheat				Net
	High	Low	Last	Chg	
May	83⅜	82¼	82⅝	+.⅜	
July	84¼	83⅛	84	+.⅝	
October	83⅛	82⅜	83	+.⅝	

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Regular Period	Payable	Hldrs of Record
All Refining	25c	Q	Mar. 16	Feb. 21
Florsheim Shoe Co A	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
do B	12½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Gen Rail Sig	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
do pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Glidden Co	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
do pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Neisner Bros	25c	Q	Mar. 14	Feb. 29

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
					Net
March	11.44	11.44	11.44	11.44	+.02
June	11.75	11.79	11.75	11.75	+.02
September	12.07	12.10	12.07	12.10	+.05

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock	Div. in $	High	Low	Last Feb. 11	Last Feb. 10
118	112¼	Abraham & S pf	7	114	114	114	114¾
74⅜	68⅛	Acme Steel	2½*	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	74¾
12⅜	10⅞	Adams Express	.10b	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	12⅜
35¼	33⅜	Adams Millis	2	34⅝	34½	34⅝	34½
25	22⅛	Addressograph	.60	23¼	22⅞	22⅝	23¼
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely		4	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
8½	7⅜	Affiliated Prod	.60	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
3½	2	Airway Elec App		3¼	3	3¼	
194	168½	Air Reduction	3*	191¼	190½	191	191¼
17⅜	15⅛	Alaska-Juneau	.60†	16¼	16	16	16⅛
45⅞	27½	Alleghany pr pf (h)		41¼	40½	41¼	41
4⅝	2⅜	Alleghany Corp (h)		4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
28⅜	19⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)		28	26¾	26⅞	27½
28¼	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)		26½	26½	26½	27
38⅜	30½	Alleghany Steel	1	39¼	37⅞	38¼	38⅜
27⅜	23¾	Allied Mills	.25b	25½	25¼	25¼	
170¾	157	Allied Chem	6	168	163	168	162½
124	120⅝	Allied C pf 120	7	25-32 120	25-32 120	25-32 120	25-32 120
8	6¾	Allied Stores pf		7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7⅝
47	35½	Allis Chalmers		47¼	46⅜	46⅜	46⅞
23⅞	20½	Alpha Port Cem	1	22½	22	22	22½
72¼	69	Allied Storespf	5	71½	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Amal Leather		4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
47½	37⅞	Amal Leather pf	2g	42½	42½	42½	40
87	75	Amerada	2	86	85	86	84½
59	52	Am Ag Ch Del	3	59¼	58¾	59¼	58⅜
47⅜	43	Am Bank Note	.25b	45½	45¼	45½	45
68	65	Am Bank Note pf	3	68¼	68¼	68¼	
19¼	16¼	Am Crystal Sug		18⅜	17¾	18⅛	18¼
94	89½	Am Crys Sug pf		92¾	91	92¾	92¾
50½	42½	Am Brake S&F	1*	50	48½	49½	48¼
134½	119⅞	Am Can	4*	125¾	124	124	125
37⅞	32⅜	Am Car & Fdry		38	36¼	38	36¾
70¼	62	Am Car & F pf		69¾	69	69¼	69
40¾	31	Am Chain		42½	40½	42½	41
91¾	88	Am Chicle	3	91½	91½	91½	91⅜
13	8½	Am Colortype		13½	12	13⅜	12¼
30⅜	27	Am Com Alcohol		28¾	28¼	28¼	28⅜
2⅞	1½	Am Encaustic T (h)		2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅝
9¼	7	Am & For Pow		9⅛	8⅜	9	8⅜
41¼	29¾	Am & For Pow pf		42	39¼	41¾	39¼
37¼	26	Am & For Pow 6		36	34	35	34
17⅜	12¼	Am & For Pw 2pf		17⅜	16⅛	16⅝	16¼
15¾	13	Am Hawaiian	1	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14¾
8	5⅜	Am Hide & L		7⅜	7	7	7½
46	38½	Am Hide & L pf	3	41⅜	41	41	37½
39¼	37	Am Home Pr	2.40	38¼	38⅛	38¼	4
4⅝	3	Am Ice		4⅜	3⅞	4¼	
24	19	Am Ice pf	2	22⅛	20¼	22	
12⅞	10⅜	Am International		12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12¼
30⅝	28⅛	Am Locomotive		30⅜	29	30⅛	29⅝
13⅜	10¼	Am Mach & Met		14½	13½	14½	13⅜
35¾	27⅜	Am Metal		34½	33¾	34½	34⅛
29⅞	25½	Am Mach & Fy	.80	27⅜	27¼	27¼	27⅜
10⅜	8⅜	Am Power & Lt		10¼	9¾	10⅛	9⅝
46	37⅜	Am P&L 5% pf		46¼	45	45½	45¼
55⅛	44⅞	Am P&L 6% pf	1½	55¼	54½	54⅞	54¾
27⅜	22½	Am Radiator		24⅜	23⅝	24⅛	23⅝
32⅞	29⅝	Am Rolling Mill	1.20	31½	31	31¾	32⅜
102½	89⅝	Am Safety Razor		102¼	101	102¼	24
26¼	24⅜	Am Seasoning		24¾	24⅜	24½	24⅜
29⅜	26½	Am Shipbuilding		28⅝	28⅛	28½	28⅛
64⅞	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref		63⅞	64¼	65⅞	63⅞
144	136½	Am Smelt & R pf		142	142	142	141¾
73⅞	69⅞	Am Snuff	3*	70	70	70	71
102½	98¼	Am Sugar Ref	5	100¼	100	100¼	100
30⅛	23¾	Am Tobacco		31¼	30¾	31¼	30
140½	136	Am Tobacco pf	6	137	137	137	136¾
36	33⅞	Am Stores	2	35¼	35	35	35
58½	52	Am Sugar Ref	2	54¾	54	54	54½
151⅞	139	Am Sug2Ref pf	7	141⅞	141⅞	141⅞	141⅞
173⅝	155¾	Am Tel & Tel	9	172½	171½	171⅝	171½
8½	7	Am Type Fdrs (h)		7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
35	33	Am Typ Fdr pf (h)		32	30½	31¼	31
26⅞	23⅝	Am Sum Tob	1*	24⅞	24⅜	24¾	24⅞
24¼	21¼	Am Wat W & E		23⅛	23⅜	23	22⅞
100	92½	Am Wat Inf		99	98	98¼	98¼
11½	9¼	Am Woolen		10¾	10¼	10¼	10¼
70¾	62¼	Am Woolen pf	1	67¾	66⅜	68½	66¼
2	1⅛	Am Writ Pap (h)		1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	7⅞	Am Wr P pf (h)		8¾	8½	8½	8¾
6⅞	4⅜	Am Zinc Lead&S		6¾	6	6⅛	6⅛
31½	28	Anaconda Copper		45	44⅞	45	45
45	35	Anaconda Wire	.25b	45	44	44	24⅛
24¼	15½	Anchor Cap	.60	24¼	24	24	
13⅜	11⅝	Andes Copper		13	12¾	13	
53⅜	34⅛	A P W Paper		47¾	47	47⅜	
50	41⅜	Archer Daniels	1*	45½	45¼	45¼	45
7⅜	6¾	Armour Ill		6⅞	6⅝	6⅜	6½
84	66½	Armour Ill pf	6	80¼	80	80¼	80
9¾	7½	Arnold Constable	.50	10¾	9¼	10¼	9¼
12½	8½	Arnold Corp		12¾	12¾	12⅜	12⅝
53½	47⅝	Armstrong Cork	1½	50¼	49⅝	49¾	50½
15¾	11½	Asso Dry Goods		14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14¼
16¼	13	Atchison T&SF	2c	16¼	14	15¾	15¾
100	90¾	Atchison pf	5	99¼	99	100	99¾
33⅝	29	Atl Coast Line		33⅞	32⅝	32⅝	32⅞
16⅛	12	Atl Gulf & W I		14½	14¼	14¼	14
2⅛	1⅛	Atl Gulf&WI pf		1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
31¼	27⅜	Atl Refining	1*	33⅞	33¼	33⅜	33
61½	48	Atlas Powder	2*	61½	61	61½	61½
118	112	Atlas Powder pf	6	118½	118	118½	118½
20¼	18¼	Atlas Tack		20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
48¾	40⅛	Auburn Auto		47	45¾	46	46
10⅛	8½	Austin Nichols		9⅛	9	9	9⅛
6¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del		6¼	6⅛	6¼	6⅛

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock	Div. in $	High	Low	Last Feb. 11	Last Feb. 10
		—B—					
6	4¼	Baldwin Loco (h)		5⅝	5⅜	5¾	5⅝
40	27¾	Baldwin Loco pf (h)		47⅜	46	46¾	46½
21	16¼	Balt & Ohio		21	20¼	20¾	20
32⅜	30¼	Balt & Ohio pf		32⅜	30⅞	31⅜	30⅛
110½	109	Bamberger pf	6½	110	109½	109½	
45⅜	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos	2½	45	44⅜	45	45¼
117½	114	Mangor & Ar pf	7	116	116	116	
17¾	13¾	Barker Bros		15⅞	15½	15⅞	15½
88	82¼	Barker Bros pf		88	88	88	88½
70½	63½	Bayuk Cig	1	72	71¾	71¾	71
18¼	14⅛	Barnsdall A	.60*	18¾	17⅞	17⅞	17¾
20½	18	Beatrice Cream	.50e	18¾	18¾	18¾	19¼
90½	85	Beech-Nut Pack	1	87	87	87	
17⅝	15⅛	Belding Hem		14¾	14¼	14½	14½
24¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation	1	24⅜	23¾	23¾	24⅛
23½	20	Beneficial Ind Ln	1½*	20½	20¼	20⅜	20⅜
56¾	48	Best & Co	2	56⅞	55¾	56⅞	55¼
55¼	49⅞	Bethlehem Steel		129⅞	128¾	128¾	129⅜
132½	120¼	Beth Steel pf		32	32	32	131¾
33⅞	23	Bigelow Sanford	.25	32	30	31½	183⅜
18¾	15¼	Blaw Knox	.40	18¾	18¾	19⅛	
21	15½	Bloomingdale	7	110¼	110	110¼	
113	109¾	Bloomingdale pf		94½	93	94½	
92½	90	Blumenthal pf		25⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞
26½	20⅞	Boeing Airplane		58	56¾	56¾	57⅜
58⅜	52	Bohn Alum & Br	3	95	94¼	94¼	94½
96	93⅜	Bon Ami A	4*	42	42	42	42
45	39¾	Bon Ami B	1.60	73⅝	73	73	73¼
73⅝	64	Borden	2	11	10½	10⅝	
11½	7¾	Borg Warner		27⅞	23⅜	27	
3⅛	1½	Boston & Maine		57½	56½	56¾	56¼
56⅝	51⅜	Botany A pf (h)	2*	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	18¼
19⅝	15⅞	Briggs Mfg	.80	51⅞	51	51½	51⅜
51⅜	48	Bridgeport & Brass	3	46	45⅜	46	45½
46	41	Griggs & Strat	2*	46¾	44¾	45	44½
46	40¼	Bristol Wyers	6	99½	98½	98½	
99¾	97⅞	Brooklyn Man T		5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5¾
39	33½	Brooklyn Queens	.75*	35⅞	34	35⅜	
56½	53½	Brooklyn Q pf	3	54	54	55¼	54½
10⅞	8¾	Brooklyn Un Gas		10	9½	9½	10
19¼	17⅛	Brunswick Balke		13⅜	13	13⅜	13¼
3	2¼	Bucyrus Erie		19½	18¾	19¼	19¼
21½	17⅛	Bucyrus E cv pf		2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
11¾	9¾	Budd Mfg rts		10¾	10½	10½	10⅝
13¼	11	Budd Mfg		12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜
31⅞	22⅝	Budd Wheel		30¾	30	30¼	30⅜
18	11½	Bullard		18⅜	18¼	18⅛	18
3¾	1⅜	Bulova Watch		2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	3
3¼	1⅞	Burns Bros A (h)		2⅝	2¼	2¼	2½
7⅜	5⅜	Burns Bros B (h)		6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
14½	7⅜	Burns Bros pf (h)	60*	13½	11¾	12	14
31¾	25⅜	Burroughs Add		32⅜	31⅜	32⅜	31
5⅝	2½	Bush Term (h)		5¼	5	5	5
18⅜	8¼	Bush Term den (h)		15	14½	15	
24⅜	16½	Bush T Bldg pf et		21½	21	21⅛	21
2⅝	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc		2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4⅞	2⅝	Butterick (h)		3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
74	64	Byers		72⅝	72½	72⅝	72¾
		Byers pf					

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock	Div. in $	High	Low	Last Feb. 11	Last Feb. 10
		—C—					
37⅝	33¾	Calif Packing	1½	35	34⅞	34⅞	35⅛
15⅜	8	Callahan Z & L		13¼	15⅜	12⅜	13⅜
8¼	6	C Climet & Hecla		8¼	7⅞	8	7⅞
33⅜	30	Campbell Wy&C	1	32¼	31⅝	32	32
16½	14½	Canada Dry		15¼	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
13½	10⅞	Canadian Pacific		13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	13
43½	39¼	Cannon Mills	2	39½	39¼	39½	39¾
17⅞	13	Capital Admin		17¾	17½	17½	17⅞
48⅞	45¾	Capital Admin pf	3	47¾	47¾	47¾	48¼
98¼	91	Caro C&O st	5	99⅜	98¾	99⅜	98¾
8¾	7¾	Carriers & Gen Cp	.20	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
111¾	92½	Case Thresh		111	108¾	108¾	109½
130	116	Case Thresh pf	4	130	129	130	129
71⅜	54¾	Caterpillar Trac	2	70¾	69½	69½	71¼
32¼	28⅛	Celanese Corp		29¾	28⅝	29⅛	28⅜
28⅝	19¼	Celotex Co N		29½	27⅜	28⅛	27⅜
71	58	Celotex Co pf N		68	68	68	
29¼	25⅜	Central Aguire	1½	27¾	27½	27⅜	27¼
52¾	47	Central RR of NJ		53	51⅝	53	51½
9¾	8⅜	Century Ribbon		9	9	9	9¾
53¾	47¾	Cerro de Pasco	4	54	52¼	53¼	52
16⅛	13⅜	Certain-Teed		16⅛	15½	15½	15⅜
89½	80½	Certain-Teed pf		85½	84⅞	85½	84½
42⅛	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg		40	40	40	40
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp	3	72½	72	72¾	72½
59⅜	51	Ches & Ohio	2.80	59¼	58⅞	59¼	58⅝
6¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)		5½	5⅜	5½	5⅝
2⅝	1⅛	Chi & Gt W pf (h)		2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
8⅛	4	Chi & G W pf (h)		7¾	7½	7¾	8
12	7	Chi Ind & L pf (h)		10	10	10	
31⅜	28⅛	Chi Mail Order	1½	29⅞	29½	29⅝	29½
2¾	1¾	Chi Mil & St P (h)		2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
5⅝	3	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)		5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5½
4½	3⅛	Chi & N western		4½	4¼	4⅜	4½
11⅞	7¾	Chi & N west pf		11⅜	11	11⅛	11
21⅝	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool		19	18½	19	18⅝
56	51½	Chi Pneu T pf		55½	55½	55½	
3	2⅛	Chi R I & P (h)		3	2⅞	3	2⅞
7⅞	3⅜	Chi RI&P 6% (h3		6¾	6½	6¾	6⅝
8	4⅜	Chi RI&P 7% (h)		6¾	6½	6½	6⅝
30¼	26¼	Chickasha Cot O	2	26¾	26½	26¾	26½
11⅜	7	Childs Company		11¼	10¾	10⅞	10¾
31	23	Chile Copper	.25b	30½	30½	30½	29½
97⅜	85½	Chrysler	4	96¼	94½	94⅜	94½
17	15¼	City Ice & Fuel	2	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞
83½	72⅝	City Ice & F pf	6½	82	80	80¼	81
7	4¾	City Stores		6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6½
31	29	Clark Equipment	.80	31	29	29⅛	30
45⅞	41⅛	Cleve Gr Br Co	1*	45½	44½	45	44⅜
70½	53	Cluett Peabody		68½	67¼	67¼	67
126¼	116¾	Cluett Peody pf		126¼	126¼	126¼	126
26½	22	Coca Cola	2	95½	94⅜	95¼	94½
20	19⅜	Colgate-Palm-P	.50	20	19⅜	19⅞	19⅞
51⅜	45¼	Collins & Aikman	.50b	50½	48⅜	50¼	48⅞
112	107¼	Collins & A pf	7	110½	110	110	110¼
8½	4⅜	Colo F & Ir (h)		8¾	8½	8¼	8
49	31⅜	Colo F & I pi (h)		45⅞	44	44	44⅞
30	21½	Colo & Southern		32	30⅛	32	30
26⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1pi		30½	27	30¼	26⅞
23½	16	Colo & So 2pf		27½	22½	27½	22
18⅜	14	Columbia Gas	.20e	17⅜	16	16⅜	16¼
94	90½	Columbia G pf A	6	99½	99½	99½	99
85	80¾	Columbia G pf B	5	84½	84¾	84¾	84¾
43½	41	Columbia Pic vtc	1*	42¾	42	43	43
108¼	94	Columbian C vtc N	4*	109	108	109	106
51¼	46	Columbia P pf		50	50	50	49¾
52⅜	44	Comm Credit	2½	50¾	50¼	50½	50¼
113¾	110	Ccm Cred pf	5½	114	114	114	
64⅜	55	Comm Inv Tr	3*	62	62	62½	62½
100⅜	97	Comm I Tr pf	4½	101	101	101	100⅜
22⅞	20¼	Comm Solvents	60	20½	20¼	20¼	20⅜
4⅜	2⅞	Comwith & So		4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
74⅜	69	Comwith & So 6pf	3	73¼	73¼	73¼	72
20	16	Congress Cigar	2e	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
10	8¾	Conde Nast Pub		10	9½	10	9¾
44½	41⅛	Congoleum Nairn	1.60	43¾	41	41¾	41⅛
20	17¼	Conn Ry & Lt		18¼	17¾	17¾	18
33½	27	Conn Ry & Lt pf		28¼	28¼	28¼	
6¾	5½	Consol Film Ind		7	6⅜	6¼	6¾
19¼	18	Consol Film I pf	1½m	19¾	19¼	19½	19
13¾	9¼	Consol Cigar		12¼	12	12¼	11¾
38⅝	30⅝	Consol Gas	1	36¼	35¼	36	35⅛

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock	Div. in $	High	Low	Last Feb. 11	Last Feb. 10
107	102	Consol Gas pf	5	106	105½	106	106¼
6½	4⅝	Consol Launderies		5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	6
15	11⅞	Consol Oil	.25e	14½	14¼	14¼	14⅜
11½	6⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf		9¾	9	9⅝	10½
23½	19¾	Container N		22⅝	22⅛	22½	22½
78½	72¼	Cons Cig ppf wh	6½	75	74	74½	74½
16⅞	10⅜	Cont Baking A		14¼	13¾	13¾	13¾
2½	1⅝	Cont Baking B		2⅛	2	2⅛	2
77¾	67¼	Cont Baking pf	4	73½	72¾	72¾	72½
87¼	73½	Cont Can	3	81¼	80	80	80
20	18	Cont Dia Fibre	1.05e	18½	18⅜	18½	18¼
45⅞	41½	Cont Insurance	1.20†	46	45¼	45½	45¾
3¼	2¼	Cont Motors		3	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
38	33¾	Cont Oil		38½	37⅝	38½	37½
78	67	Cons Cig pf	5	75	75	75	
69	63	Corn Exchange	3	64½	64	64	64⅜
73⅜	68⅛	Corn Products	3	69¼	68½	69¼	69⅜
6⅞	5⅞	Coty		6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
37⅞	37	Cream of Wheat	2	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	37¼
18¼	17	Crosley Radio	.25e	17⅞	17½	17⅜	18
54¼	43⅜	Crown Cork & S	1	52	51½	51½	52
10¼	7⅜	Crown Zeller vtc		9¾	9½	9¾	9½
38⅞	35	Crucible Steel		40¾	39	39¾	38¾
110¼	103	Crucible Steel pf	11½	110	109	109	109
2⅞	1½	Cuba Co		2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
18½	11	Cuba Ry pf		17	17	17	17
11¾	6½	Cuban Am Sug		10⅞	10	10⅝	10⅞
97½	63½	Cuban Am S pf		93¼	93¾	94¾	94½
44½	40¾	Cudahy Packing	2½	40¾	40	40⅜	41
23⅝	20⅝	Curtis Publishg		21¾	21¼	21½	21¼
104	101	Curtis Pub p

Business and Industry

Experts Look for Huge Gain in Home Construction Activity

Commerce and Finance

Quick Deliveries Demand Features The Cloth Trade

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 11—Quick delivery goods proved the center of interest in primary cotton goods markets this past week, but the total volume of sales, though very considerable in the aggregate, again failed to equal the current volume of production.

The mill position has been weakened since the first of the year, and forward orders are steadily running out without being replaced by more forward business.

In the standard plainwoven types of gray goods, the mills had forward orders on their books covering considerably more than an entire month's production, with stocks on hand of considerably less than a month's output.

This strongly entrenched market position has been steadily whittled down during the past five or six weeks by the reluctance among buyers to place orders for long forward delivery. Today most coarse goods mills are said to have comparatively little forward business on their books, and to have stock on hand more than sufficient to cover all forward business.

Prices Fairly Steady

Despite this situation, however, prices have held remarkably steady, and in scattered instances have even moved smartly upward, especially for the much wanted early deliveries. In some cases spots were bringing fully a quarter of a cent more than long forward deliveries, and most of the trading of the week was for goods deliverable before the middle of March.

Sheetings and print cloths were fairly steady in price but were not particularly active, except for quick goods. There were sales of spots and a few late February goods.

Carded broadcloths proved the exception to the rule in the coarse goods division, and showed marked strength owing to the very heavy demand for spots and the very limited supply. The 100x60s for spot or February delivery brought 8¼ cents, while March deliveries were sold quite readily at 8⅛ cents, and April-May goods were moving at 8 cents flat.

Heavy goods were also moving moderately, including sound business in duck and canvas, and some in heavy drills, but prices were unchanged from the previous week.

In the fine combed goods division, the market presented a much stronger appearance. Sales were not particularly large individually or in the aggregate, but prices showed a pronounced upward tendency and advances of an eighth or a quarter were not infrequent.

Shirtings Active

Shirtings were in rather active demand, and some of the better quality broadcloths spurted ahead quite actively. The 128x68s were still moving to some extent at 11 cents flat, but the 136x60s were selling at 11 to 11¼ cents, while the 144x76s made of two-ply 70s yarn were in strong demand and brought up to 26 and 26½ cents.

Combed pongees have been moving in some quarters this week on a basis of 9¼ cents for 72x100s frame spun yarn goods.

Fancies have figured rather prominently in the trading in recent weeks and prices were usually fairly satisfactory to the mills. Fine marquisettes of modified fancy weave were active in some quarters and there was also some business in the low end marquisettes and in other drapery fabrics. The rayon division of the fine goods market, which is usually active at this time of the year in filling orders for the uptown dress goods trade, has been held back this year by the prospects of a strike in the dress-cutting shops. Both mills and converters are disposed to mark time patiently until the situation again smoothes out.

Lumber Shipments Show Further Gain

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association today reported another gain in shipments by hardwood and softwood mills during the week ended Feb. 1.

With 8 per cent fewer mills reporting, shipments were 1 per cent greater than the preceding week's total.

Production in 535 mills totaled 178,805,000 feet of hardwoods and softwoods, a decline of 6 per cent; shipments, 210,584,000, and orders booked, 202,556,000, a drop of 10 per cent.

Forest products carloadings aggregated 28,638 cars, or 332 more than the preceding week and 4252 more than the like week of 1935.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Bank Inv Laws. There are no Stockholders All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10

Principal Markets Are Closed Feb. 12

New York, Feb. 11

IN OBSERVANCE of Lincoln's birthday, principal financial markets in the United States will be closed tomorrow.

Foreign markets, the New Orleans cotton market, the Boston wool market, livestock markets and the Savannah naval stores will remain open.

New York City Gets Low Bond Rate On $19,500,000 Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Serial bonds totaling $19,500,000 have just been awarded by New York City at an average cost of 3.076 per cent which is the lowest rate on a comparable issue since 1898.

One lot of $6,500,000 due on Feb. 1, 1937 to 1946, was awarded to a syndicate headed by the Chase National Bank. The price was 100.789 for 2¼s. Another lot of $3,250,000 due on Feb. 1, 1947 to 1951, went to a banking group headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., at 100.185 for 3s. The third block, $9,750,000 due on Feb. 1, 1952 to 1966, was sold to the city's sinking fund at par for 3¼s.

In the Chase National Bank group were the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, R. W. Pressprich & Co., Blyth & Co., Inc. The Northern Trust Company, Chicago, and Kelley, Richardson & Co. This group reoffered the 2¼s at prices to yield from 0.40 to 2.40 per cent. The bonds were reported sold within an hour.

Associated with Halsey, Stuart & Co. in the offering of the 3 per cent block were, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., the Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, B. J. Van Ingen & Co. Inc., Cassat & Co. Inc., Burr & Co. Inc., Schaumberg, Rebhann & Lynch, Morse Brothers & Co. Inc., Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood, the A. J. Morison Company and Schwabacher & Co. These bonds were priced to yield 2.60 to 3 per cent.

It is understood that the bonds taken by the sinking fund would not be reoffered but would be held for investment.

Richard J. Cullen Elected President Int'l Paper & Power

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—Richard J. Cullen was today elected president of International Paper & Power Company to succeed A. R. Graustein.

Mr. Cullen a week ago was elected president of International Paper Company, a subsidiary of I. P. & P., after Mr. Graustein resigned as head of both organizations.

The new official, who formerly was president of Southern Kraft Corporation and other subsidiaries of International Paper, by today's action took complete charge of the parent holding company and its most important subsidiary, which is the largest paper-making enterprise in the world.

As was the case when the company announced the resignation of Mr. Graustein, who had headed the paper company since 1924, no details other than the bare announcement of the change were given out.

Sun Life Business And Assets Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 11—The annual report of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada shows assets at the 1935 year-end standing at an all-time high of $707,000,000, an increase during the year of $41,000,000.

New business paid for in 1935 exceeded $219,000,000 and the assurances now in force total $2,700,000,000. Total income for the year of $153,000,000 was smaller than in 1934, but due to a decrease in disbursements, the surplus income of $47,000,000 was $3,000,000 larger than the previous year.

The bond account increased from $162,000,000 to $218,000,000 and is now over 30 per cent of assets. Cash in banks totals $21,000,000.

The increase in the group assurance account, which applies particularly to commercial and industrial plants, of 23 per cent, is regarded as a sign of improved business.

Eugene Black Talked For Treasury Post

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt was reported in authoritative circles to have decided on another conservative—Eugene R. Black Jr., of the Chase National Bank—as his new Under Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Black, second vice-president of the New York institution and a specialist in municipal bonds, would succeed Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, present Under Secretary, who resigned, effective Feb. 15, because he could no longer subscribe to new-deal policies in general.

The New York banker conferred at length Monday with Secretary Morgenthau, who would make no comment, however, on the reported selection.

U. S. Steel Shipments In January Rise Sharply

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—U. S Steel Corp. reported today January shipments of finished steel products increased 59,899 tons to the highest January total since 1931.

January shipments amounted to 721,414 tons compared with 661,515 tons in December, 1935.

Last month's total was the greatest since June, 1934 when 985,337 tons were reported. January shipments a year ago amounted to 534,055 tons.

Housing Shortage Pointing to 1936 As Building Year

This is the first of two articles discussing the prospects of the building industry.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—More optimism is felt in the financial district here over the prospects for the building industry than probably at any time since the depression started. A leading brokerage house recently guessed that "1935 was an automobile year and 1936 will be a building year." Shares of building material manufacturers are appreciating faster than the general market as the Street looks forward to the appearance in 1936 of the long awaited recovery in the construction industry.

Coincidental with this resurgence of hope in the business community is the appearance at Washington of ambitious programs for federal aid to residential building, including government subsidies for low-cost housing, and government loans for the encouragement of the market for medium- and high-grade residential construction.

One of the causes for this revived interest in building is the excellent performance turned in by the industry during 1935, and particularly during the final months. Total construction awards for 37 eastern states of $1,844,000,000 during 1935 were 20 per cent above 1934 and the highest in four years. For the full year, residential building showed a gain of 92 per cent, and for December, a gain of 200 per cent, totaling $45,000,000 against $14,500,000 in December, 1934, and reaching a new peak for the recovery movement.

Another source of the new interest in building, both in New York and at Washington, is the remarkable British record in recent years. To building activities is attributed a large share of the credit for recovery in that country. In the last five twelve-month periods ending March 31, there have been built in England and Wales 184,000 houses, 201,000 houses, 200,000, then 266,000 and for the year ended last March 31, 328,000 houses.

Construction of dwelling units here, which averaged 446,000 annually between 1921 and 1927, according to estimates complied by the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, dropped to less than 24,000 in 1934, or slightly over 5 per cent of the pre-depression average. Thus even with the close to 100 per cent increase, the 1935 total was far below that of Great Britain, still further below the rate of American residential building during prosperity. On a dollar basis, 1934 construction, the depression low, was estimated at only $248,000,000, against an annual average of $2,539,000,000 between 1925 and 1929.

The 1935 gain in residential construction is attributed to a number of causes. One of these is the steady rise in rents. These are estimated to have risen about 10 per cent in the last two years. Moreover, the rate of foreclosures began to level off in 1935. It became more expensive to buy old houses than to build new ones, in spite of the fact that the level of building costs did not decline. Vacancy ratios are decreasing. Mortgage money is easier to obtain, and the rates slowly falling. Recovery in wages and salaries is also given part of the credit. It is perhaps of significance that the month when the rate of foreclosures began definitely to decline was also the month in which the 1935 revival in home building definitely started.

Estimates of Shortage

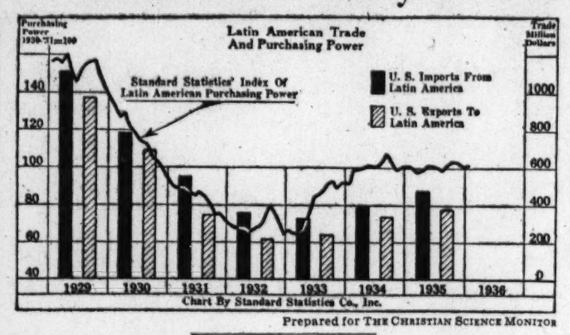
These causes are over and above the underlying cause for the recovery, namely, the general shortage of houses. The factors mentioned above have merely caused the housing shortage to "take." A number of estimates of this shortage have been made recently. The Federal Home Loan Bank Review for January, 1936, in an article on "The Potential Demand for New Home Building" lists seven factors contributing to the present potential demand, apart from "an elusive social 'need' for more and better housing." They are: (1) Stagnation of building during depression; (2) the large marriage reserve; (3) the decreasing size of the average family; (4) the widespread doubling up of families; (5) the accumulated obsolescence and depreciation; (6) the desire of home owners to escape from run-down neighborhoods; (7) the net population movement from farms to cities.

It states: "What may we expect of 1936 in new building? Estimates vary widely. One forecast sees 500,000 new dwelling units in 1936; another nearly 1,000,000 in the next two years. We shall perhaps be safer to follow the guidance of the industrialists who have money at stake and so can little afford to be wrong. Thus, manufacturers of building materials are said to be budgeting an increase of 75 to 100 per cent in home-building activity next spring over 1935. . . . If only the same percentage of gain is experienced in 1936 as in 1935, the new year will see over 200,000 homes built. Compared to the low levels of the last five years, that will be a boom."

Mr. W. C. Bober, chief statistician of the Johns-Manville Corporation, stated this week in the New York Journal of Commerce that "the mere growth of population in this decade calls for providing housing facilities for 200,000 new homes a year. Replacement of homes destroyed by fire, flood, etc., calls for an additional rough figure of 80,000 new homes per year. Here is a minimum requirement of 280,000 homes per year without allowing for a single new home to replace obsolete, inadequate and worn down home structures. When we bear in mind that we built probably no more than 40,000 homes in the entire United States in each of the years 1933 and 1934, we get some conception of the underbuilding in the depression years."

(To be concluded)

Latin-American Buying Power Stable Since Early in 1934



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The accompanying chart portrays the trend of the Standard Statistics Company index of Latin-American purchasing power from the 1929 peak to the depression low in February, 1933, when the index reached a figure of 64.33 (1930-31 average equals 100), and from then to the December, 1935, recovery level of 100.18.

The January, 1936, index shows a slight gain to 100.98, but the most striking feature of the trend has been its virtual stability from February, 1934, to date.

The explanation for this is found in the exceptionally rapid rise in the index in 1933, so that actual import-export values, which tend to fluctuate more slowly than prices, have not yet caught up with the index, as is seen from the chart.

News Notes—South America

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Record Rice Crop—A record crop of rice was produced in Argentina during the 1934-35 season. Total production of 34,916 metric tons is the largest recorded in the last six years and only slightly below the estimate of 35,000 tons made some months ago. In view of adverse conditions prevailing in several of the producing areas, the realization of the present return is considered locally to be most encouraging. As compared with 1933-34 season, the period just closed shows a decline in the area planted and the area harvested, although the production per acre has increased.

Iron and Steel Market—Argentina ranks as an outstanding market for iron and steel products: Imports under this classification amounted to 439,110 metric tons during the initial nine-month period of 1935, an increase of 22 per cent compared with the like period of 1934. A high regard for United States' products exists, but the exchange situation, giving an advantage of about 20 per cent to European suppliers, offers a considerable barrier to the sale of American products.

Economic Improvement—Few countries have progressed so far toward economic rehabilitation as Brazil. When complete statistics for 1935 are available, they will undoubtedly disclose that the volume and value of production of agriculture, manufacturing and mining were above the annual average total output for the five-year period from 1925 to 1929. The power to resist the shock of the extremely low prices of coffee and other commodities which comprised the larger part of Brazil's export surplus is traceable to the great undeveloped resources of the country and the urge on the part of a large and growing population having small consuming power to improve its living conditions.

Consumer Buying—The high level of business activity in Brazil during 1935 is expected to continue throughout the first half of the current year, but with a slight downward tendency possibly developing thereafter. The broader basis of consumer purchasing power that has been developed is believed to justify the larger stocks that are now held; furthermore, there is still a shortage of some lines of capital goods. Other factors favoring a continuation of purchases for the immediate future are the larger government expenditures for materials and salaries, further official aid to farmers under the economic readjustment law, the maintenance of a high level of construction and the probability of increased income from larger cotton crops.

Machinery Imports—A marked rise of industrial machinery imports into Chile was registered during 1935. The latest available official period such imports were valued at 8,819 900 gold pesos, an increase of 73 per cent over the like period of the preceding year and 200 per cent in advance in the first 10 months of 1933. (Gold peso equals about 33⅓ cents.) The share of the United States in the Chilean machinery import trade in the first nine months of 1935 was about 50 per cent of the total.

Demand for Radios—In the face of numerous difficulties, sales of radio receiving sets in Chile in 1935 were estimated at 12,000 or at about the same level as in the preceding year. It is estimated that the number of receiving sets in use in Chile is beween 40,000 and 50,000 units. The bulk of the Chilean demand is for a four or five-tube, long-wave alternating-current direct-current set.

Uruguayan Trade—Although the aggregate import trade of Uruguay declined in 1935 as compared with the preceding year, preliminary estimates indicate that imports from the United States registered improvement. General business conditions in Uruguay in 1935 showed increased activity. Industrial conditions were favorable, and domestic industries tended to increase in many directions under the protection afforded by the limitation of imports, high customs duties, with special protection for specific industries and reduced customs duties on raw materials for industrialization.

Automotive Market Active—Increased sales in all automotive lines in Uruguay are indicated in a recent report. The return to more normal conditions after the economic depression, induced principally by increased Uruguayan exports, is responsible for the favorable development. Optimism is now general among local importers, who are further encouraged by an obvious relaxation on the part of the import control authorities in connection with Uruguayan purchases in the United States. The immediate outlook for the sale of passenger cars in Uruguay appears to be particularly favorable.

Wheat Growing—Efforts of the Government of Peru to promote wheat cultivation in the country have been only moderately successful. The report points out that, while the Government has apparently done everything possible to encourage wheat farming in the central Sierra region, and while climatic conditions are favorable, mildew frequently destroys the husk before it is ready for threshing. This is believed to account for the smaller production.

Motor Trade in Peru—American motor vehicles made notable gains in the Peruvian market during the last year. In the first nine months of 1935, Peru imported 1197 American passenger automobiles, 1388 American trucks and 100 American buses. In each case the totals were in excess of those recorded for the like period of 1934. American-made cars accounted for 94.6 per cent of passenger cars imported in the January-September period. The respective proportions for trucks and buses were 97.8 and 98.6 per cent.

Shoe Production—Under tariff protection, Colombia has developed a domestic shoe industry capable of supplying practically the total requirements of the local market. Most Colombian factories have distributorship arrangements with shoe retailers in the larger cities, and some operate their own retail stores.

Panama Hat Industry—The Panama hat industry of Ecuador has been adversely affected by foreign competition. Cayo hats, the principal market for which is Great Britain, have felt competition of Japanese Toya hats. The movement of Cayo hats from Ecuador has been almost negligible during the last eight months. The Cuenca hat prices have shown a slight tendency to improve. However, the outlook for Cuenca hat exporters is not favorable, as the turnover has been relatively slow and the import season for the United States is closing.

H. C. Wainwright & Co. Opens New York Branch

H. C. Wainwright & Co, founded in Boston in 1868, have opened a New York office in the sixteenth floor of 50 Broadway. A general partnership, formerly conducting the business under that name, has been dissolved and a limited partnership of the same name has been formed.

The resident partners will be Warner L. Jones, J. Dudley Clark Jr., and George O. Clark 2d. Mr. Jones was formerly with F. B. Keech & Co., and more recently a partner of Shields & Co.

The other general partners are: J. Dudley Clark, Forrester Andrew Clark, Melville P. Merritt and John H. Peterson. Frederic Winthrop is a special partner.

Massachusetts Mutual Assets Up $34,835,582

Assets of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company increased to $533,224,942 in 1935, compared with $498,389,360 the previous year, according to the company's annual report. Surplus amounted to $18,725,112, compared with $17,677,808, while total contingency funds totaled $22,919,690, as against $22,259,411 a year ago.

New insurance sold last year amounted to $131,788,540, while total insurance in force at the year end was $1,851,447,479. Dividends to policyholders amounted to $9,539,503 and payments to policyholders and beneficiaries were $47,893,399. Security holdings on Dec. 31, 1935, were carried in the balance sheet at $220,393,807, while cash on hand in banks amounted to $16,814,900.

Operating Income Of Class I Roads Rises During 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Net operating income of $500,071,924, which is equal to a return of 1.93 per cent of property investment, is reported by Class I railroads in the United States during 1935, according to complete reports for the year filed by the carriers with the Bureau of Railway Economics of the Association of American Railroads.

The net railway operating income in 1934 was $465,688,586 or 1.78 per cent on their property investment.

Property investment is the value of road and equipment as shown by the books of the railroads, including materials, supplies and cash. The net railway operating income is what is left after the payment of operating expenses, taxes and equipment rentals but before interest and other fixed charges are paid.

This compilation as to earnings in 1935 is based on reports from 145 class I railroads representing a total mileage of 237,661 miles.

This increase in net operating income in 1935, compared with 1934, occurred as the result of an increase in revenue due to increased freight and passenger traffic. The greater part of the increased revenue was, however, absorbed by higher operating costs, including complete restoration since April 1 of the wages of employees to the standard levels in effect prior to 1932.

Freight revenue amounted to $2,789,335,328 in 1935, compared with $2,633,399,094 in 1934, an increase of 5.9 per cent.

Passenger revenue in 1935 amounted to $357,900,741, an increase of $11,575,751, or 3.3 per cent compared with 1934.

Total operating revenues of the Class I railroads in 1935 amounted to $3,450,495,032 compared with $3,271,566,817 in 1934, an increase of 5.5 per cent. Operating expenses in 1935 totaled $2,591,496,321 compared with $2,438,789,520 in 1934, an increase of 6.3 per cent.

Class I railroads in 1935 paid $236,790,337 in taxes, a reduction of $2,831,495 or 1.2 per cent compared with 1934.

Twenty-six Class I railroads operated at a loss in 1935, of which eight were in the eastern, five in the southern, and 13 in the western district.

Short Interest On the Increase

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange reported a total short interest of 1,103,399 shares as of Jan. 31, compared with 927,028 shares on Dec. 31, an increase of 176,371.

Your Income Tax

This is the fourth of a series of articles explaining the federal income tax by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Who Must File Returns

Returns are required of every single person who for the year 1935 had a gross income of $5000 or more or a net income of $1000 or more and of every husband and wife living together who for the year 1935 had an aggregate gross income of $5000 or more or an aggregate net income of $2500 or more. Widowers, widows, divorcees, and married persons separated by mutual consent are classed as single persons. The personal exemptions are $1000 for single persons and $2500 for married persons living together and for heads of families.

Husband and wife living together may make separate returns of the income of each, or their income may be included in a single joint return. If separate returns are filed, one may not report income which belongs to the other, but must report only the income which actually belongs to him. If a joint return is filed, such return is treated as a taxable unit, and the income disclosed is subject to both the normal tax and the surtax.

Husband and wife may elect each year whether to file a joint return or separate returns. Where, however, joint or separate returns have been filed for a particular year, neither husband nor wife may after the due date of the return file an amended return or returns on a different basis for that year.

John Hancock Has Good Year in 1935

The financial condition of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston showed improvement during 1935, according to the annual report of the company presented by Guy W. Cox at the annual meeting in Boston today.

Assets showed a gain over 1934 of 7 per cent, or $47,435,148, and surplus resources increased 5.13 per cent, or $3,171,571. There was a reduction in the percentage of operating expenses to total income A decrease was shown in policies lapsed and surrounded. Policy loans made were 13 per cent less than in 1934 and cash repayments amounted to $4,125,494.

Total gross income in 1935 was $180,365,913, the highest in the company's history, an increase of more than $15,500,000 over 1934, the previous high record.

Insurance in force on Dec. 31, 1935, showed an increase of $119,181,333 over 1934, making a total of $7 593,148,522. The amount paid to policyholders and beneficiaries during the year totaled $87,736,087. Total investments made and renewed during the year, other than loans on policies, amounted to $151,633,151.

Further Increase In Business Seen By Trade Chamber

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States reports "an excellent basis" has been laid for continued business recovery.

"The level of business activity continues to rise," the chamber said in its Washington review, adding that "so far in 1936 there has been no recession."

Coincidentally, the Commerce Department noted retail gains in the week ended Wednesday over the same week last year in most of 31 cities studied.

Severe weather retarded sales, the department said. "But there were many healthy signs in industry," it added, noting that the snow added soil moisture and killed insects to improve farm prospects.

"At midwinter," the chamber said, "there is an excellent basis for further progress. . . .

In the middle of 1935 it was possible to say that the level (of business activity), if all activities could be cast into a general average, was the best since 1931.

"By the end of 1935 the evidence was that the level had risen until it was the best since 1930. . . .

"With the opening of spring, and with an absence of untoward major incidents in the interval, the country will have the most favorable employment situation since 1930.

"By last September there had been re-employment in private enterprise of at least 5,000,000 persons.

"In January this figure had risen by another half million, and an additional half million had had the benefits of temporary employment toward the end of 1935 in connection with retail trade and the seasonal demands it caused."

The Chamber warned that if "progress does not come" the failure "cannot be laid at the door of private enterprise, which has persisted, in the face of handicaps, to attain a level at which employment in production of durable goods is around 70 per cent, and pay rolls 160 per cent over the figures for the corresponding period of 1933."

A. T. & T. Operating Net for 1935 Up

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Company reported a 10.7 per cent decrease in its December net operating income and a 9.3 per cent increase in net operating income during 1935, compared with the previous year.

The December, 1935, total was $1,515,374, compared with $1,696,065 in the previous year, and 1935 totaled $15,862,436, compared with $14,509,906 in 1934.

John Hancock MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

SEVENTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1935

BUSINESS OF 1935

Income Received	$180,365,913.61
New Insurance Paid-for	553,691,004.00
Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries	87,736,087.35
Increase of Assets	47,435,148.90
Increase of Outstanding Insurance	119,181,333.00
Increase of Surplus Resources	3,171,571.33

STANDING AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1935

Outstanding Insurance	$3,593,148,522.00
Admitted Assets	731,500,916.33
Liabilities (or assets definitely pledged in contractual obligations)	666,513,100.30
Including: The legal reserve on policies in force	*$608,621,566.00*
Dividends to Policyholders Payable in 1936	*15,974,706.37*
Contingency Reserve Held for Asset Fluctuation	18,000,000.00
General Surplus	46,987,816.03
TOTAL SURPLUS RESOURCES	64,987,816.03

SUMMARY OF ASSETS

Bonds	$291,536,559.53
Stocks (*all at market value Dec. 31, 1935*)	22,632,815.10
Real Estate Mortgages	187,071,581.50
Loans on Company's Policies	92,503,144.47
All Other Assets	137,756,815.73
TOTAL ASSETS	731,500,916.33

OVER A BILLION DOLLARS PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES SINCE BEGINNING BUSINESS

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GUY W. COX, *President*

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

A French Salad

By W. H. Haddon Squire

Paris

EVERY painter knows the importance of the relation of a frame to the picture it encloses. The size, shape, texture and color of a frame are essential elements in the harmony of ensemble. Indeed, in some efforts of the lesser moderns the frame supplies the only subject matter of which the uninitiated can be absolutely sure, but perhaps it would be rude to call such pictures "frame-ups."

The poet and the musician are less fortunate than the painter. They cannot establish the fixed relation of a frame to their work, which must forever remain subject to the sport of chance—and sometimes comic—juxtapositions. A frame affords a partial, if not always, a complete protection against intruding relations. Conceive a picture exhibition of unframed canvases and you will have some idea of what can and does happen to composers in concert programs.

Minor poets of the nineties, it may be recalled, framed their "slim-gilt" verse with margins so wide that the quality of the paper was often more apparent than that of the poem. Of the composers, Wagner alone attempted to frame his work—by building the theater at Bayreuth. But soon even "Parsifal" was torn from its setting and fragments are now exhibited in the concert hall. The most natural and effective frame of music is, of course, silence. The hush in a great opera house when the "house lights" are lowered, the pause of the conductor's raised stick, even the outburst and dying away of applause—on such contiguities does music depend for a frame to protect it against the traffic of intrusive relations.

* * *

These haphazard reflections presented themselves as one descended the steps of—as Debussy once described it—"a very odd institution situated in the Place de l'Opéra . . . where they keep on making a strange noise which the people who have paid for it call music"; in other words, the Académie Nationale de Musique et de Danse or, as most of us know it, the Opéra. An unexpected visit to Paris had enabled one to see a triple bill of ballet: "La Nuit Ensorcelée" (The Enchanted Night); the nearly one-hundred-years-old "Giselle," and the latest Paris fashion in ballet, with music by Darius Milhaud, décor by Derain and choreography by Serge Lifar.

In the few yards between the steps of the Opéra and the "Chocolat Chaud" of the Café de la Paix, one's impressions had crystallized into the conclusion that the "framing" of ballet has an aesthetic importance not always suspected by the average onlooker. The long intervals customary in performance of ballet are, it is true, a protection against the sudden transitions, the jarring clashes of style and atmosphere so patiently endured by the concert-goer.

But before the curtain rose in the Paris Opéra, satisfaction at the sight of the big, crowded orchestral pit dissolved into something like apprehension as the eye traveled round the huge frame of the stage proscenium. The individual dancer, on this scale would appear to be the size of a tiny marionette. And when the "fourth wall" rolled up, the premonition justified itself. "The Enchanted Night" is a charming Toy Ballet by Leon Bakst with music by Chopin, arranged by Emile Vuillermoz. An eighty-eighth performance is scarcely the occasion for criticism but in such a vast frame this fairy piece—the dream adventure of two little princesses—blushed unseen and wasted its sweetness on the desert air. It evoked the notion of a ballet company from Lilliput touring in Brobdingnag.

* * *

Scale was restored by the evergreen classic "Giselle." The wide open spaces of the opera stage were here aesthetically less windy. Musically this work belongs to "that disastrous period which witnessed the glory of Adolphe Adam," the famous mediocrity who, indeed, composed "Giselle." It is one of those scores in hearing which, to use the words of Debussy, all hope of music must be completely abandoned.

But to dance Giselle is the dream of every girl who enters a school of ballet. Save for occasional variations, notably by Pavlova in the costume, it is claimed that this part has been handed down intact from dancer to dancer since its creation in 1841 by the lovely blue-eyed Carlotta Grisi, the early blonde who drew a gulf-stream of adjectives from the pen of Théophile Gautier. Semenova, a star from Moscow, danced the part brilliantly on the present occasion. Incidentally, as an Anglo-Saxon one found oneself once more deeply interested in the technique of that "odd institution" within an "odd institution" — the claque. Their "timing" and "feeding" would have shocked an English or an American vaudeville artist. But perhaps this claque is more accustomed to opera than to ballet and missed the top-note cues.

In "Salade" the scale of the frame was again out of all proportion in relation to its contents. Derain is a very distinguished painter but his style is not big. The monstrous enlargement of his design to fit the opera stage supplied another proof of the dictum laid down by Matisse that a design should have a power of expansion that vivifies the things which surround it: "The artist who wishes to reproduce a composition of one canvas on to a larger canvas should, to preserve its expression, conceive it anew, modify it in its appearances, and not simply enlarge it." The opera stage tempted an admirer to agree with an old criticism of Derain—that "though he aspires to composition, he only achieves pattern." Again, the stage struck one as being dark—a few extra thousand candle-power would improve the lighting installation. But Derain's color is delightful and a smaller stage frame would have made all the difference to his design and costumes. It must be remembered that in modern ballet the décors constitute at least a third of the synthetic whole.

"Salade" is appropriately named but a more accurate title would have been "Resurrection Pie à la Diaghileff." Probably only the author of this irresponsible "Ballet chanté," M. Albert Flament, actually knows what it is all about. After reading the tangled synopsis a dozen times and each time getting the characters more inextricably mixed, one weakly gave up and began to wonder if chess or cross-word puzzles really do sharpen the wits. Then the curtain went up and one discovered, as so often before, that the book didn't matter.

The recipe for this "Salade" was discovered by Diaghileff more than a decade ago and surprise at the "latest thing" in ballet sobered into what may be termed the family pleasure of spotting the reminiscent ingredients of resurrection pie. The role of the admirable singers, for example, recalled Diaghileff's "Le Coq d'Or." Milhaud's score—although more in scale than the rest of the production—reminded one strongly of other scores by the same composer. Adequately to deal with the rest one would have to begin somewhere about the time of "Pétrouchka" and end with the "Prodigal Son" (1929)—the close of the Diaghileff period. "Salade," however, is very "amusing" and excellent entertainment. Its length seems to have been measured to harmonize with the dimensions of the Académie Nationale de Musique et de Danse, and obviously the authors had never read the story of the eastern recluse who lived so long on salad that when his interested family paid him a visit they found that he had turned green.

Goyas at the Metropolitan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

MAINLY from its own collections, the Metropolitan Museum of Art has assembled a Goya exhibition which is to continue until March 8. The loans, from the Louvre, the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, the Wadsworth Atheneum and private collections, occur among the 18 paintings shown. Most of these are portraits, remarkable in their field because they exemplify the artist's refusal to glorify his sitters. With all the painting ability that went into these pictures they remain uncompromising character documents. That portrait of Maria Luise of Parma, exquisite in its choice arrangement of lights and darks, sumptuous in its trappings of royalty, conveys in the cruel, thin-lipped mouth sufficient intimation of the bent of this tyrannical queen, who was so largely responsible for the policies that led to Spain's downfall at the hands of Napoleon.

* * *

One of the portraits lent by Mrs. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen is that of Don Bartholomé Sureda, complete in its characterization of a dishevel young man about town, final in its simplicity. The whole composition may be enjoyed without removing one's gaze from the subject's vague eyes. The crimson lining of his top hat finds echoing accents in the strips of red that decorate his blue and white stock.

Exemplifying the artist's formative period, when he was engaged in making designs for the royal tapestry manufactory at Madrid, is "Confidences in a Park," lent by Samuel H. Kress, a romantic tableau with figures that shows Goya's command of the human form in the resilient attitudes of the gaily dressed girl and two men. The background of trees and sky is quite in the vein of tapestry design and color and the sentiment is as innocuous as could be desired.

Here is no hint, apart from the mastery of the means of expression, of the Goya who was to evolve, the Goya so justifiably proud of his own standing in art that he could hurl a plaster cast at the Duke of Wellington's head for venturing to make an annoying remark. Yet it is Goya's portrait of Wellington that Sir Charles Holmes regards as "the single likeness of that commander which shows the nervous fire and imagination under the frigid mask with which our portraitists have made us familiar."

* * *

For a final expression of Goya's portraiture there is his "Don Juan Antonio Cuervo," painted at 73, with all the familiar power of discovery of the simple statement, the plastic handling of the head and the feeling for the rhythms of movement which saved all his pictures from the frozen aspect characteristic of the work of painters who are not first of all concerned with transcribing living appearances.

To the generally familiar etchings and lithographs are added in this exhibition leaves from an album of india ink and wash drawings recently purchased by the museum from Mariano Fortuny, and now shown to the public for the first time. The drawings include studies for compositions which Goya did on commission and numerous sketches later worked up into paintings, like "The Forge."

Of his "Disasters of War" series there are many examples in the print sections of this exhibition. Here, too, are selections from the "Caprices" series, with Goya's sardonic comments. On "If the jug is smashed," he remarked, "Impish child or angry mother, which is worse?" Examples of the "Bullfight" series round out the general content of the show.

It will be a staid visitor who can look upon this show without retiring shaken by the intensity of the artist's fury against social injustice and war, however much effort may be made to concentrate upon the art with which Goya enveloped his ideas.

E. C. S.

Matisse Show in San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

HENRI MATISSE uses the same colors that other painters do, but not in the same way. Through bold juxtaposition and contrast this distinguished French contemporary brings out of color a latent beauty, which emotionally affects those who view his work. That this emotion sometimes took the form of annoyance was due to the revolution in art which his work was inaugurating.

Studying his paintings now, one wonders not so much why Matisse was so extravagantly praised by some, as why he was so bitterly criticized by others. No matter

Gabriel Moulin Photo

"Nice, 1919," by Henri Matisse

"Girl With Green Eyes," a frequently reproduced painting also included in the show. Both are examples of Matisse's mastery of color. During this period was painted what is one of the most aesthetically satisfying canvases on exhibition, "Bonheur de Vivre"; its singing yellows and greens, its free, flowing lines, arouse in the beholder a feeling of freedom and joy. This small piece was produced in 1905, and it is a preliminary study to the well-known painting "Joie de Vivre" (1906-1907), now in the Barnes Collection.

Many an artist would have been content with the discovery of a new manner in painting. Not so Matisse. As is evident from the show, he is forever seeking new ways to approach his work; this makes him the interesting artist that he is.

* * *

Some time during 1913 he painted the "Woman's Portrait," astonishing, in contrast to his former work, for its use of subtle, restrained color. This is a painter's painting, since it lacks superficial beauty to make it attractive to the casual museum-goer. And then in 1916 Matisse experimented with abstract design and created an outstandingly fine picture, "The Window" (lent to San Francisco by the Detroit Institute of Arts).

From that time on and up to 1925 the painter's color regains its joyous emotional quality but not the violence so characteristic of the "Wild Beast" period. In 1919 he painted "Nice" (Stein collection), a painting of sweeping, sensitive lines and harmonized grays and blues. Another arresting painting is the colorful, decorative still-life, "Histories Juives." "Odalisque With Magnolia" (1925) is a work done with such seeming ease, with such enjoyment of the vivid qualities of color that its creator was accused in some quarters of being a "facile" painter.

Seemingly Matisse pondered on the accusation. As if to refute his critics, he began to experiment with darker colors, creating somber effects that had previously been foreign to him, and to work for an architectural solidity of form.

For four years the artist refused to allow a painting to leave his studio. Now, in his sixties, Matisse seems to have struck a new note, as usual vital and the opposite of trite. We are witnessing the emergence of a new Matisse period.

NADIA LAVROVA

Chaplin in 'Modern Times'

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

CHARLIE never changes, except to refine upon his familiar gags. "Modern Times," his newest farce, was preceded to the screen by rumors that it contained much that was of social significance. It is difficult to see, in what is shown on the Rivoli Theater screen, more than the remotest ground for such interpretations. As satire on mass production in modern industry it isn't a patch on "A Nous la Liberté," nor can we see that anything of the sort was attempted. The picture is strictly Chaplinesque in that it uses methods and incidents that have always characterized his work as a film clown who got his effects through pantomime and who rose to top rank because he took time enough to melt down and remint, until they shone like new coins, the jokes that mankind has always laughed at.

Charlie's character of the little tramp persists in the new film, symbol of all that is ineffectual in the spectator. Is it not at our own misfire moments that we laugh when we observe the failures of this well-meaning incompetent? The fun arises out of his inability to obtain a foothold in a society that requires of each person some measure of efficiency. He has none. Society can do nothing with such a misfit but swat him. And so the custodians of law and order are ever just around the corner. The periodic arrival of the patrol wagon becomes as much a leit-motif of the action as the recurrent theme song, "Hallelujah, I'm a Bum!"

It is surprising to find the Hays office passing two sequences in this film that many persons will find offensive: one showing the tramp under the influence of cocaine, and one conveying sounds of his internal gurglings in the embarrassed presence of a minister's wife.

The industrial speedup comes in for a bit of lampooning at the start, with Charlie making every effort to keep pace with his job of tightening nuts all day long. He turns them, two at a time, on objects carried by a moving belt, and gets along fairly well except when he pauses to scratch himself. When he goes to the washroom he must punch the timeclock and he may not linger because even there the boss is watching him via television. Finally the speedup reaches its peak and Charlie goes haywire, romping over, under and through the wheels, belts and gears of the ponderous machines. A short time in a hospital, to relieve him of the jitters, and he is loose again upon a world that was not made for or by the likes of him. He would be at home in a South Sea isle where no middleman would stand between him and the sustaining banana.

In the factory scene he demonstrates the Bellows Feeding Machine, brought to his employer's attention by a phonograph sales talk. This machine eliminates the lunch hour, and so increases production while reducing the overhead. All goes well at first, with the soup elevator, the meat pusher, the green corn attachment, and the dessert-server operating smoothly. It is only when the machine goes wrong that we realize these are our old friends the spilled soup and the tossed pie in new guises. There is a mouth-wiper device, too. Imagine the havoc when this goes into action while the corn-holder is turning at 1000 revolutions a minute, and Charlie is clamped immovably in a chair.

* * *

We follow this amiable round peg through the world of square holes; see him leave with regret the luxurious prison cell that has been his reward for inadvertently stopping a jail break, watch his misadventures as night watchman in a department store, see him caught in a raid on Communists when he was merely trying to restore the red flag that had fallen from a truckload of explosives, observe his gallantry in his romance with the girl waif and his determination to build a home for her "even if he has to go to work"; and finally watch his antics as a singing waiter in the café where she has a job as dancer.

Along the way the spectators are kept in stitches by carefully constructed, perfectly timed sequences of ridiculous fun. His cell mate goes in for embroidery. Ever the ragged cavalier, Charlie sleeps in a piano-box annex to the shack built by the waif during one of his jail sojourns. He leans against a door in his admiration of the interior and tumbles into the creek. Donning a bathing suit for his morning ablutions he takes a header into water a foot deep. His roller skating includes a blindfold exhibition, in which he rolls to within an inch of a three-story drop into the department store's light well. He dreams of the little cottage he and the waif will share, picking oranges through the window, and setting a pitcher beneath the family cow which responds to his whistling. It is quickly filled while he elegantly plucks grapes that hang above the door.

* * *

An innovation comes in the café scene when Charlie sings a French music hall song in pidgin Spanish with appropriate illustrations out of his resources as a pantomimist. He is the true clown of tradition in his dancing and acrobatic skill, and his leaving of all the laughter to the spectators. He never has time to be lovelorn in this film, a change that may have come out of his own feeling that there has been a bit too much pathos in his later pictures.

With his inefficiency, the little tramp is sufficiently pathetic in a rationalized world. His politely pagan instincts can meet with only disapproval under an established order to which he is hopelessly useless.

Paulette Goddard is everything that could be expected as the waif. The policemen are dignified and so all the more funny in their chasings of the little tramp. The factory owner is a crisp model of progress and profits as played by Henry Bergman, and the audience goes into periodic states of helpless laughter.

Musical Events in Manhattan

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

ONE of the outstanding song recitals of the season was given by Mme. Lotte Lehmann before an extremely enthusiastic audience that packed the Town Hall on the afternoon of Feb. 2. Indeed, it was perhaps the most thoroughly satisfying recital that Mme. Lehmann has ever given in New York. Of course she seems always to have more or less trouble with her highest notes; the working part of her voice, however, was never fuller and warmer or in better control.

It is easy to say that Schubert's "Doppelgänger" is a man's song, but the searching tragic power of Mme. Lehmann's delivery more than justified her essaying it, and another song in which she plumbed the tragic depths was the same master's "Gretchen am Spinnrade." Beethoven's "Ich liebe dich," Schubert's "Ungeduld" and Schumann's "Nussbaum" were also in their several ways among the soprano's triumphs, and the audience liked especially her drama and humor in Schumann's "Kartenlegerin."

* * *

One of those unfortunate musical collisions that have a way of happening brought the Schola Cantorum's Russian program to Carnegie Hall and the second subscription concert of the Kolisch Quartet to the Town Hall coincidentally on the evening of the 4th. Hugh Ross, the Schola's able conductor, had selected as Russian works Stravinsky's recent "Perséphone" and the Overture and parts of Acts III, IV and V of Glinka's opera "A Life for the Tsar," all prefaced by Moussorgsky's "Joshua." "Perséphone" was a first time in New York and the Glinka excerpts were said to be a first time in America.

Stravinsky's "melodrama," set to a fine text by André Gide, seemed particularly interesting as an example of the latest aspect of a talent that for years now has deserved, to speak kindly, the adjective protean. Yet, even if one failed to be completely persuaded by this cold, "objective" restatement of the ancient myth, one could not but admire the composer's ingenuity and technic. As for Glinka's characteristic and melodious score, it set one speculating as to why the opera has never been staged here. Excellent choral singing marked the evening, and the soloists—Anna Leskaya, soprano; Sonia Essin, contralto; Colin O'More, tenor, and Max Panteleieff, bass, with Eva Gauthier for the speaking voice in "Perséphone"—all came in for praise.

* * *

The Kolisch group observed the recent passing of Alban Berg by playing his "Lyric Suite," which had been acclaimed originally on the occasion of its "world première" at the Baden Baden Chamber Music Festival of July, 1927.

On the previous evening, in the Town Hall, the fourth concert in the illuminating series of the Philharmonic-Symphony Chamber Orchestra set before an appreciative audience a program broadly entitled "Romanticism in Music." A decidedly entertaining curiosity headed the list in the shape of a "Grand Symphony" (for an orchestra that must have been quite "grand" in its day), bearing proudly the ambitious name of "Le Portrait Musical de la Nature," by the now forgotten Justin Heinrich Knecht. If for no other reason, the work in any case deserved resuscitation because of the similarity of its "program" to that of Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony, which it preceded by more than a score of years (1784 as against 1807). The concert offered also such rarely heard compositions as Weber's Concertino for clarinet and orchestra, Berlioz's fugued and modal Overture (for small orchestra) to "The Flight Into Egypt," and a melodious Adagio for clarinet and strings that Wagner composed at Würzburg when he was only 20, besides the semi-neglected B-flat Symphony, No. 5, of Schubert. Simeon Bellison was the solo clarinetist, Hans Lange the conductor.

* * *

Mr. Lange also conducted the Philharmonic-Symphony's Carnegie Hall concert of the 6th. His admirable talent and the eminent abilities of the orchestra were devoted to a program that performed for the first time in New York the new F minor Symphony of Vaughan Williams and for the first time anywhere "Three Shadows," poems for orchestra, by Lazare Saminsky. Together with these went Handel's Concerto for organ and orchestra in B-flat, No. 7, Griffes's "White Peacock," and Liszt's "Les Préludes." The symphony in its thematic baldness, its contrapuntal elaboration, its unblushing polytonality and its orchestral austerity indicates a new phase of Mr. Williams's development. Mr. Saminsky's tone poems are the work of a sensitive, erudite and profoundly intellectual musician, who knows both past and present, but wears none of their shackles. Both the symphony and the poems deserve repeated hearings before anything like a definitive appraisal is attempted.

The event of recent days at the Metropolitan Opera House has been the local début of René Maison, a Belgian tenor, who had been known for some years in Chicago, Boston and other American cities. His subtle and picturesque Loge in the season's first "Rheingold" on the afternoon of the 6th was quite the feature of an uncommonly commendable presentation of Wagner's first "Ring" drama, which was also distinguished especially by the grand manner of Mr. Schorr's Wotan, the fine singing of Mme. Kappel as Fricka, and the remarkable characterization of the giants by Messrs. Hofmann and List. Mr. Maison's salutatory Walther in "Die Meistersinger" on the 3d had not proved so generally persuasive, though in presence and acting this stalwart artist was distinctly superior to the recent run of Walthers.

Alban Berg

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

ALBAN BERG stood at the center of musical life. As an individual he preferred to remain concealed from the public eye, but his works have given to art one of the greatest impulses of recent years. He represented one of the forces which changed the character of music and introduced new tonal and expressive values.

What one conceived as only a part of his career became the whole. A new picture is therefore presented to us. The more than life-size figure of Wozzeck appears before us, with the crowd of characters belonging to the drama. If anywhere in musical history, it is surely here that a tragedy finds its musical counterpart. What affects the listener is that which constrained the composer to express himself in musical language—an immense pity.

This lies outside all actual social problems. People have spoken of an "opera of poor folk" and have tried to trace its effect back to the powerful drama of the action. These people were quite unconscious of the far profounder justification for their strong emotions. Through its music "Wozzeck" becomes a symbol of humanity. In spite of 200 performances the worth of the opera has scarcely yet been recognized.

Also in his second opera, "Lulu"—of which only a few of the symphonic parts are so far known to the public—Berg transforms the individual into a type, and a specific dramatic situation becomes a universal one. Lulu is a type of the unrestrained, impetuous woman who, like Wozzeck, flounders through life.

The highly wrought musical construction of the Lulu tragedy, however, allows, as an opera should do, plenty of room for lyrical and symphonic expansion of the music. The essentials of each character are sharply defined. There will be more to say about this after the opera has been heard on the stage.

Between these two powerful dramatic works Berg's further activities take up, outwardly, very little space. In their artistic content they are, therefore, all the richer. There are, in particular, two lovely string quartets, the second of which, the "Lyrische Suite," has contributed almost as much to his fame as "Wozzeck"; the less recent "Three Orchestral Pieces," which are not as yet very well known; a Chamber Concerto for violin and piano with wind accompaniment, dedicated to Schönberg on his birthday; a "Konzertaria" entitled "Der Wein," based on Baudelaire's poems, and a much played Piano Sonata. There are also pieces for the clarinet and a number of youthful Lieder, of which only a few have been published. Some of those he orchestrated later and published under the title of "Sieben Frühe Lieder" (Seven Early Songs).

Berg's last work is the Violin Concerto, which I recently reported in these columns. It was dedicated to the memory of a young friend. In the last movement there is an ancient, elaborated chorale with the original words: "Es ist genug! so nimm, Herr, meinen Geist."

where one stands on this vexed question of realism versus expressionism, one must admire the artist's joyous color; his superb draftsmanship inherent in sensitive brush-strokes and eloquent lines; the solid relationship between masses and planes; the sense of pattern; the logical unity of his compositions, and, above all, and despite a lifetime of working and experimenting, the youthful freshness of his outlook.

An opportunity to view an outstanding group of paintings by Matisse, representing every important period of this artist's activity, as well as his black-and-white work and sculptures, is offered by the San Francisco Museum of Art.

* * *

Interest is added to the retrospective show by the fact that a number of the paintings were lent for the occasion by private collectors, who have never before exhibited them in this country and only once placed them on exhibition in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Stein, in the course of a long friendship with Matisse in Paris, acquired a number of his paintings, which at the turn of this century found little appreciation even in France. At least two of these canvases have since become world famous, being often seen in reproduction but rarely in the original. They are "Woman in a Blue Hat," painted in 1905, and a garden scene. None of these paintings was included in the exhibition of Matisse's work hung in 1931 in the Museum of Modern Art, New York.

Recently Mr. and Mrs. Stein, whose native state is California, decided to return. They brought the Matisse collection to their Palo Alto home. The garden scene, having been set into the wall of their living room, could not be added to the rest of the collection when it went on view.

Included in the current San Francisco show are paintings, pastels, drawings and lithographs of Matisse lent by other American collectors, by museums and galleries.

In assembling the show, efforts were made to illustrate with typical work every phase of the French artist's development.

From Matisse's academic days, when the influence of old masters still made itself felt in his work, dates a small painting, "The Door," made in 1896 (Stein collection). Although the artist still preserves the conventional colors of the objects he paints, his outstanding color sense makes itself felt in the interrelationship of values.

* * *

Toward 1898 the artist discovered Impressionism. However, he surrendered neither his feeling for form nor, after experimenting a bit with Pointillism, did he rest content with creating brilliant mosaic patterns.

These explorations into Impressionism are represented in the current exhibition by "The Coffee Cup" (1899), a small painting with areas of broken color, and "Still-Life" (1900), painted with spots of pure color. There followed a time when the artist experienced the influence of Cézanne, as seen from "Blue Still-Life" and "Portrait Study, 1902," with their large planes of color.

This brings one to the turbulent period of extreme experimentation, when Matisse and his followers were mockingly dubbed "Les Fauves"—the Wild Beasts. Matisse began to work for simplification, to "develop the vision of a child," to accept distortions of natural forms if this helped to create a pattern, to disregard realism in color for the sake of decorative effects, of startling new harmonies.

This "Wild Beast" era is well represented in the exhibition. Among the more important canvases is "Woman in a Blue Hat," painted in 1905 and followed four years later by

Shakespeare at the Abbey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

WHEN Mr. Hugh Hunt was appointed producer at the Abbey, he came to Dublin with the reputation of being an eminently successful experimentalist as far as Shakespearean productions were concerned. His notable staging of "King Lear," last year, at the Westminster Theater (London) had caused something of a sensation. Dublin was, therefore, agog over the announcement that he would present "Coriolanus," which had not been seen in Ireland since Benson did it some 35 years ago.

With this production, Mr. Hunt, who recently succeeded Lennox Robinson as manager of the theater, planned also to inaugurate the policy of bringing over occasional guest players. This policy is excellent and, it time, it should prove highly beneficial, especially now that the theater is steadily enlarging its company and introducing new figures almost every week. For Coriolanus, the final selection was Reginal Jarman, who had made a name for himself at the Stratford Memorial Theater, and previously at the Old Vic. Further interest was added by the announcement that Mr. Hunt proposed to present the play in costumes of the Renaissance period.

* * *

Dublin has now seen Mr. Hunt's production and Mr. Jarman's study of Coriolanus, and both have stirred up controversy. This controversy is all to the good in that it makes interesting contributions to our knowledge of Shakespeare and especially to this little-known play.

Mr. Hunt's production omits little. He sees—and rightly—the play as melodrama. He gives us little time to think of the absurdities of some of the situations and sentiments, so rapidly does the play move. In obtaining speed, Mr. Hunt was helped considerably by Mr. Jarman, who set a lively pace and maintained it to the end. In scenes in which Coriolanus does not appear the tempo slowed down a little and brought the play into momentary peril.

This pace also gave us no opportunity of being unfavorably impressed by the unusual combination of Elizabethan costumes for the minor characters and general ensemble and Roman dress for the principals in a setting and against a background which were frankly Roman. We even found nothing incongruous when the same painted back-curtain served as the garden of Coriolanus's house as well as the plain outside of the Volscian capital. The one queer note was in the costumes of the two Tribunes of the People, who suggested two austere Elders of the medieval nonconformist church rather than two Roman citizens.

* * *

Mr. Jarman's study of Coriolanus must be classed as different. His first appearance is true to the traditions of melodrama, but somehow it did not quite come off. In his opening speech, he became the proud aristocrat immediately. His inclination to bend forward, however, tended to minimize his pride of class and his lofty contempt for the lower ranks. In the battle scenes he was in his element. But Coriolanus is a creature of moods and underlying every mood is an inherent pride. This pride Mr. Jarman puts aside completely in his final speech in the banishment scene. His whole manner departs from him. His body quivers with anger and, in his method of delivery, he descends to the level of those whom he so despises. I quarrel with this because I believe that, in this scene, great pride and dignity are called for.

In the final scenes, when he approaches Aufidius and, lastly, in the scene with his mother, Mr. Jarman is every inch the aristocrat. In the last scene of all, beautifully conceived by Mr. Hunt, Mr. Jarman becomes a snarling, tearing tiger-cat in his attitude toward Aufidius, and his cutting-off appears a just fate. Taken as a whole, Mr. Jarman's performance was consistent with his underlying conception of a man of impossible outlook, who was unquestionably a hero to himself.

As Volumnia, May Carey had all the dignity of that aristocratic woman who was also a shrewd politician. In the final scene, however, her voice lacked the necessary quality and force with which Volumnia should dominate. As Menenius, Barry Fitzgerald gave a delightful study of the shrewd old man who despised the people, as Coriolanus did, but knew that in politics one must stoop to conquer. Michael J. Dolan and Fred Johnson, as the two Tribunes, were as sinister of facial expression as their costumes suggested, and Shelah Richards made the most of Virgilia, whom Shakespeare drew in a spirit of contrast but with little thought for the actress playing the part.

J. J. HAYES

Tonight at 8:30—Second Series

By Harold Hobson

London

WOULD Mr. Coward's plays be better if he did not act in them himself? This is a question one cannot help asking after seeing his second group of one-act pieces. Another actor would not have Mr. Coward's intimate understanding of the Coward lines and the Coward characters; he would not know quite so exactly what the author was getting at; he might not have that steely perfection of stiff-upper-lip acting which is Mr. Coward's forte. But he might possibly manage to make some of his remarks audible.

This second bill opens with "Hands Across the Sea," a light comedy in one scene, set in the Mayfair drawing-room of Lady Piggie Gilpin, whither come two simple-minded visitors from Malaya, with whom Piggie and her husband have stayed while traveling in the East. There is an inundation of Piggie's aristocratic and flighty friends, and an ocean of frothy conversation which leaves the Malay visitors quite out of their depth. After some time it becomes apparent that there is a mistake over the identities of the latter, and this appears to be the crux of the play, but what it was, or how it arose, or if or how it was settled, or whether it mattered, we are unable to divulge, for we were unable to catch more than a word or two here and there, and completely failed to fit them into a coherent pattern. More fortunate members of the audience, however, assure us that the piece was very funny.

Many years ago Mr. Bernard Shaw wrote three "unpleasant" plays. Mr. Coward's next venture, "Fumed Oak," is described as an unpleasant comedy in two scenes. "Mrs. Warren's Profession," "Widowers' Houses" and the rest had the discomfort frequently induced by shocks to conventional ideas, but "Fumed Oak" is unpleasant in a different way. Its central theme is not a shock to conventions of any kind, for it is a restatement of the familiar theme of the worm turning. Mr. Gow (Mr. Coward) is a depressed and seedy shopwalker, and he eats his shabby and gloomy breakfast to the accompaniment of the bickering of his wife (Miss Gertrude Lawrence) and her mother, and the snuffling of his tiresome schoolgirl daughter. The first scene is given over to creating atmosphere, but when, in the second episode, Mr. Gow comes home at night a different, and rather more unpleasant, man, things begin to happen. He has saved £572, and is going to leave his family and start a new and more exciting life abroad. This is an old and well-tried story, and is still capable of yielding a certain amount of satisfaction, but Mr. Coward, as both author and actor, imports into it a degree of meanness which robs it of what merits it might otherwise possess.

The last piece, "Shadow Play," is an excursion into the realms of the sentimental, a strange country for Mr. Coward. It is concerned with a Mayfair couple who are drifting toward divorce, and who live over again in a dream the romance of their first meeting, and early days of marriage. It is staged with great exquisiteness by Mrs. G. E. Calthrop, and is carried toward its optimistic conclusion on the crest of song and dance. It is an entirely delightful entertainment.

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U. S. Olympics Win, 2 to 0—Hollett With Bruins—Harvard-Dartmouth at Arena

United States Hockey Team Back In Form

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, Ger., Feb. 11 (AP)—Reinforced by young Phil la Batte from Minneapolis, the United States returned to form today and whipped Czechoslovakia, 2-0, in the first game of the second round-robin series leading to the Olympic hockey championship.

The Americans outplayed the Czechs most of the way and won the game with a two-goal assault in the second period. Frank Spain of Boston scored the first goal after 4m. 50s. of the period had elapsed. Another Bostonian, John Garrison, tallied the second in 13m. 40s. La Batte, at right defense for the first time since the Olympics started, was credited with assists on both goals.

With the Czechs, regarded as Europe's most powerful team, safely out of the way, the United States seems certain to qualify for the final round-robin series. The Americans still have Austria and Sweden to play in the current round-robin but neither looms as strong as Czechoslovakia.

The United States will meet Austria late tomorrow in its next match.

Sweden joined the United States at the top of the group standing by beating Austria, 1—0.

Canada Survives

The other survivors, lined up in another group, include Canada, three-time Olympic champion, Great Britain, Germany and Hungary. The two teams in each group which gain top ranking in the current round-robin will qualify for the finals.

America's chances of gaining high ranking in the Olympic women's figure skating championship were considered bright today as the 27 competitors went through school figures

Maribel Y. Vinson of Boston, perennial American champion, skated steadily and was getting uniformly good judges' rankings as a result of her easy precision.

Mrs. Constance Samuel, Canadian star, started shakily but steadied later and seemed headed for one of the higher rankings.

The spectators, however, were of the opinion that Sonja Henie, Norwegian ace, was walking away from the field in her bid for a third successive Olympic title.

Tiny Etsuko Inada of Japan was another of the crowd's especial favorites.

Cecilia Colledge of Great Britain, Viktoria Lindpainter of Germany and Vivi-Anne Hulten of Sweden also were among the leaders.

The weather was excellent and the ice good but a high wind proved somewhat bothersome to the competitors.

Bob Races

Flashing down the Olympic chute in the fastest time of the day, J. Hubert Stevens' Lake Placid quartet moved into third place in the Olympic four-man bob-sledding competition today at the virtual halfway mark.

Six teams still were awaiting their turn in the second heats when the chute was closed until 4 o'clock because of the glare of the sun. The final two heats of the four-heat championship competition will be held tomorrow.

Stevens and his mates negotiated the dangerous course in 1m. 19.17s. on their second descent, but wound up behind a Swiss team piloted by Reto Capadrutt and the German four led by Hans Kilian, holder of the chute record of 1m. 18s., in the combined standings for the first two heats.

Germany's chief hope, Kilian, disappointed the crowd on his second run after setting the pace at 1:20.73 for the first heat. On his next trip Kilian took all the curves too high and saved himself from a crack-up only by expert steering, finishing in 1:23.05.

Riding with Stevens in the leading American sled were John Shene, Bob Martin and Crawford Merkel, all of Lake Placid.

Ballangrud Wins

Ivar Ballangrud, Norwegian ace, today won the Olympic 500-meter speed skating championship.

Ballangrud, all-around champion of the speed-skating world, dashed around the course in 43.4s., equalling the Olympic record, to capture the title by one-tenth of a second from his compatriot, Georg Krog.

Leo Freisinger, 19-year-old Chicagoan, was third in 44s.; Shozo Ishihara of Japan fourth in 44.1s. and Delbert Lamb of Milwaukee, fifth.

On the fine showing of Freisinger and Lamb, the United States moved into the unofficial team point standings for the first time since the fourth winter Olympic Games opened last Thursday. Third place was good for four points and fifth for two. Norway picked up 15 points when Ballangrud and Krog finished one-two but the Norwegian total of 52 points still is far behind Germany's 97.

Allan Potts of Brooklyn and Karl Leban of Austria tied for sixth place, each being clocked in 44.8s.

Olympic Results

By the Associated Press

(Feb. 11)

500-Meter Speed-Skating Championship—Won by Ivar Ballangrud, Norway, 43.4s.; second, Georg Krog, Norway, 43.58.; third, Leo Freisinger, Chicago, 44.08.; fourth, Shozo Ishihara, Japan, 44.1s.; fifth, Delbert Lamb, Milwaukee, 44.2s.; tied for sixth, Allan Potts, Brooklyn, and Karl Leban, Austria, 44.8s.

Hockey Results

United States 2, Czechoslovakia 0.
Sweden 1, Austria 0.

Team Scores

(On Unofficial 10-3-4-3-2-1 Basis)

Germany	97	Sweden	4
Norway	52	Japan	3
France	11	Italy	3
Switzerland	10	Czechoslovakia	2
Finland	10	Great Britain	1
United States	6½	Austria	½

Crowds Follow Babe Ruth On The Golf Links

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—Mebbe Babe Ruth's legs aren't as fast as they used to be . . . But the Bam played 36 holes of golf on four consecutive days at Sarasota last week . . . The Babe got the gallery in the baseball players' tournament even though such sterling shotmakers as Wes Ferrell, Willis Hudlin and Paul Waner were battling for the title in another threesome.

Out at Stephenville, Texas, the John Tarleton Junior College cagers have won 54 straight games . . . Maybe the coach's name has something to do with it . . . It is W. J. Wisdom . . . Babe Didrikson aspires to be the Bobby Jones of women's golf . . . Bo McMillin of Indiana is recognized as the best billiard shot among the football coaches.

* * *

Texas League clubs may go in for silk and satin uniforms, such as the doggier football teams wear, this season . . . The five Desjarlais brothers of Windsor, Ont., have formed a basketball team . . . with Popper Desjarlais as coach . . . Is Hank Leiber of the Giants a holdout? . . . Thirteen International League pitchers beat every opposing team last year.

* * *

Robin Lee, national skating champion, is from Minneapolis, say Mill City papers . . . He's from St. Paul, say St. Paul sheets . . . And now, right in the middle of the ruckus, Sverre Fredheim, St. Paul skier, bobs up in the Olympics wearing the colors of a Minneapolis club . . . Tarzan Taylor, Marquette line coach, has concocted an offense so potent he can't draft a defense to stop it! . . . Ray Morrison has stepped into Dan McGugin's shoes as athletic director at Vanderbilt.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Amateur Hockey

TO ONE who has followed amateur hockey ever since it was introduced to the United States by Alfred Winsor, former Harvard star player and head coach, the situation which has developed at the Olympic Games does not come as any surprise. It is, however, to be hoped that the differences will be cleared up without any serious hard feelings on the part of the various countries involved. It is also to be hoped that it will eventually result in such a cleaning up of amateur hockey that it will place this fine sport on a basis which can really be recognized as amateur. There is one thing certain and that is that if some authority does not come forward in the near future and handle hockey on an amateur basis, the game will lose the respect of its most enthusiastic followers.

The Urge to Win to Blame

It is my opinion that 90 per cent of the trouble with amateur hockey is the urge to win. There was a time when this sport went along pretty well in the United States, with most of the playing being confined to a few college and school teams. Then the clubs in the eastern part of the United States took it up, and it soon became so popular that they began going to Canada for players, as that country offered the best material. The result was that stars were imported from the Dominion, and while they may or may not have received any money for their services, many of them were given positions or something else. So much of the amateurism was taken out of the sport.

Avery Brundage
President, A. A. U.

Europe Offers Fine Market

Hockey is a great game. There is no question about that, and so it is not surprising to learn that the European nations are taking to it. England has a number of rinks, and France, Germany, Italy and other countries abroad are finding the game most popular. The result has been a call for real players, and, as was the case with the United States, it has been only natural that Canada should have been the place visited. Reports from Europe have stated that Great Britain, Germany and other countries have Canadians in their ranks, and, naturally, the question of amateurism has arisen. It does seem strange to see so many Canadians on European teams; but it takes more than a question of strangeness to prove that their amateur standing is not all right.

The A. A. U. and Hockey in the U. S. A.

Some few years ago amateur hockey was handed over to the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States to run because the United States Hockey Association was not making much of a success of it. We do not for a minute claim that the A. A. U. has straightened the sport out; but we do believe that it is trying its best, and that, if given the support it deserves by those who are managing amateur teams, it will win in the long run. The Canadian amateur hockey authorities appear to be trying to straighten out the situation in that country, and, by working hand-in-hand with the United States authorities, they can, I believe, put the sport on a footing that will warrant calling it amateur. The amateur hockey question appears to be as much of a problem to the A. A. U. as the football situation is to the colleges, and we attribute this to its great popularity and urge to win. It is going to take firm hands and a lot of hard work to straighten out the situation; but this must be done if the game is to fulfill all of its possibilities.

Chicago, Bruins' Nemesis, At Boston Garden Tonight

Garden Lineup Tonight

Boston Bruins		Chicago Black Hawks
Beattie, lw	rw,	McFadyen
Weiland, c	c,	Romnes
Clapper, rw	lw,	Thompson
Hollett, ld	rd,	Seibert
Shore, rd	ld,	Wiebe
Thompson, g	g,	Karakas

Bruins Alternates—Motter, Kaminsky, Runge Cowley, O'Neil, Duguid, Graham, Siebert. Chicago Alternates—Brydson, March, Cook, Gottselig, Kendall, Ouellette, Levinsky, Burke.

Something of a nemesis to the Bruins are those invading Chicago Black Hawks. In tonight's affair at the Garden the locals have borrowed Alex Motter and Flash Hollett to compensate for the loss of Roger Jenkins, Bert McInenly and Charley Sands. With this addition the locals are hopeful of making a better showing against Clem Loughlin's players.

In four games played between the two, Chicago has won three, thereby picking up six out of eight valuable points. Valuable because games won from teams in the same division rate as four-point games. With the division race so close, the Bruins must keep going at top speed. After tonight's game they entrain for Detroit to play there Thursday, and on to Chicago for Sunday. Each game is important.

The acquisition of Hollett and Motter should mean more punch offensively. The visitors are not a high-scoring aggregation, but they do carry the type of tireless skater who back-checks furiously all the time. Paul Thompson, Mush March, Don McFadyen and the first appearance here of Earl Seibert in a Chicago uniform, are the marked men to watch. Glenn Brydson, right winger and formerly with Rangers, also makes his local debut in Chicago colors.

One of the most interesting features tonight will be the goal tending battle between Boston's Tiny Thompson and Chicago's Mike Karakas. These two are staging a merry battle for the famed Georges Vezina Trophy. Each one has registered seven shutouts, but the Boston goalie is out front by virtue of having been scored against fewer times, and with a last-place club. Karakas is fortified with a little better defensive team, particularly on the forward wall.

There are no indications of an approaching sellout, but the ticket office hints a possible attendance of 12,000 if the weather continues favorable.

Crimson-Green Hockey Sextets in Playoff

Arena Lineup Tonight

Harvard		Dartmouth
Moseley, lw	rw,	Guibord
Ford, c	c,	Allen
Carr, rw	lw,	Riley
Brown, ld	rd,	Fitzpatrick
J. Roberts, rd	ld,	Butler
Emerson, g	g,	Faegre

Harvard alternates: Hicks, Allen, G. Roberts, Mechem, Cutter, Hovenanian, Dewey, Ecker.

Dartmouth alternates: Devlin, Lewis, Mather, Taft, Barrett, Otis.

Varsity hockey teams of Dartmouth and Harvard meet in a playoff game of their annual series at the Boston Arena tonight. These two outstanding college teams have met twice this season, with the Crimson winning in Boston, 3—2, and the Green, 6—4, in Hanover, the latter game, played last Saturday, necessitating the playoff.

Both teams are evenly matched and play fast, rugged hockey which should make the game one of the most exciting college contests played in Boston this year.

Dartmouth has in Capt. Paul Guibord, the first line right winger, one of the best college players of the season. Harvard has two excellent defense men in Jim Roberts and Thornton Brown. The starting lineups of both teams will be the same that has answered the opening whistle in most previous games of this series.

New York Players Set N. H. L. Scoring Pace

MONTREAL, Feb. 11 (AP)—If the New York Americans and Rangers keep pace with their scoring aces, there will be no question about qualifying for the National Hockey League playoffs. Dave Schriner, the Americans' left wing star, carried off the scoring honors in the circuit last week, but close behind were his team mate Art Chapman and Cecil Dillon of the New York Rangers.

Player, team	Goals	Assists	Pts.
Schriner, N. Y. Americans	14	16	30
Dillon, N. Y. Rangers	16	10	26
Chapman, Americans	9	17	26
Conacher, Toronto	14	11	25
Thoms, Toronto	13	12	25
Thompson, Chicago	13	11	24
Boucher, Rangers	9	15	24
Romnes, Chicago	8	16	24
Aurie, Detroit	12	10	22
Goldsworthy, Canadiens	12	9	21
Weiland, Boston	10	11	21
Northcott, Montreal	9	12	21
Joliat, Canadiens	13	7	20
Boll, Toronto	12	8	20
Barry, Detroit	11	9	20
March, Chicago	10	10	20
Beattie, Boston	9	11	20
Lewis, Detroit	9	11	20

Patty Berg Wins Again

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 10 (AP)—The meteoric career of 17-year-old Patty Berg, Minneapolis' red-haired schoolgirl, hit another high point Saturday afternoon as she won the fourth annual Miami-Biltmore women's amateur golf tournament. In drizzling rain swirling along on cold, gusty winds, the plucky youngster, one down at the end of the morning 18, paraded through 15 holes of the afternoon round in one stroke under par to defeat Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., 4 and 3, in the 36-hole final.

Goodwin Wins Medal

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 11 (AP)—Tommy Goodwin, Monroe, N. Y., and Palm Beach, won medalist honors yesterday in the second annual Everglades Club invitation tournament with a 73. B. S. Cunningham, Green Farms, Conn., was runnerup with a 74. Tied for third place with 75s were Jack Ryerson, Cooperstown, N. Y., and Howard Tryon, Elmira, N. Y.

Holdouts Spring Up in Ranks Of Bees and Red Sox

Despite the apparent liberal and fair methods employed by both of Boston's major league baseball clubs in paying their athletes, it was learned yesterday that Eddie Collins of the Red Sox and Bob Quinn of the Bees are having their holdout troubles, although at this early date none have taken a serious aspect.

It is estimated that the 1936 Red Sox will be the highest-salaried club in baseball. Considering their low position in the National League at the close of last season, the Bees also are paying their players well. Yet five of Tom Yawkey's hired men are unsigned, or dissatisfied, and at least one of the Bees has returned his contract unsigned.

Although the names of these holdouts cannot be mentioned at this time, Collins and Quinn have studied each case individually and are attempting to pay their men as close as possible to what they are worth to their teams. Certain members of the Red Sox were overpaid last season, judging by the official averages. The same holds true in the case of a majority of the Bees.

Collins said yesterday, however, that he does not expect any serious trouble with his five unsigned players. It is believed that only one player would actually be missed if he failed to report at camp (probably Rick Ferrell). The others should fall in line within the next week. If they do not, Collins promised newspaper men that he would disclose their names.

The case of the Bees is somewhat different. Bob Quinn is not handicapped as is Collins with glaring salary publicity, but busy Bob is faced with another and unusual situation.

It seems that when the Braves of last season signed a few of their players, promises were made in regard to raises in 1936. One of the veterans, a pitcher, has returned his contract to Quinn unsigned, stating that when he affixed his signature at the beginning of 1935 he was given a cut, but was told that the amount of this reduction would be restored in 1936.

Quinn, of course, cannot be held responsible for promises made by those who were before him. The 1935 Braves have passed out of existence and with them have passed any verbal agreements between players and former club officials. The Bees' general manager has sent another contract to this pitcher, together with a letter explaining the situation thoroughly and he looks for a favorable answer within a few days.

* * *

Town officials at Rocky Mount, N. C., the new headquarters of the Red Sox Piedmont League franchise, are building a new park that will seat 6000 and also will resod the playing field. Eddie Collins says that a contract will soon be drawn up and signed.

* * *

On his way back from Rocky Mount, the Red Sox general manager stopped over in Philadelphia and attended the Sunday night dinner given to Jimmy Foxx. Among those present were Walberg, Carcarella, Cramer, Pennock, Berg and Schacht of the local American League Club.

* * *

Dolly Stark, the only umpire holdout in baseball history, was in town last night with the Dartmouth basketball squad, which he coaches during the winter season. When questioned about his baseball future, the Big Green mentor politely but firmly stated that he had nothing to say.

Figure Skating At Boston Arena

The United States figure skating championships in all events except the senior singles and pairs will be held under the auspices of the Skating Club of Boston, with the sanction of the United States Figure Skating Association, at the Boston Arena, on Feb. 21 and 22.

The following events will be held: Men's junior singles; women's junior singles; men's novice singles; women's novice singles; junior pairs; fours championship of the United States and the national dance competition.

The school figures are to be skated in numerical order in accordance with the I. S. U. numbers.

Entries must be sent to James A. Tower, the Skating Club of Boston, 236 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass. The closing date for entries is Feb. 15.

The schedule of events is as follows:

Friday, Feb. 21: 9:00 a. m.—Women's Novice School Figures; 11:00 a. m.—Men's Novice School Figures; 2:00 p. m.—Women's Junior School Figures; 3:00 p. m.—Men's Junior School Figures.

Saturday, Feb. 22: 9:00 a. m.—Men's Novice Free Skating; 10:00 a. m.—Women's Novice Free Skating; 11:00 a. m.—Fours for Program; Saturday evening, 8 o'clock: Men's Junior Free Skating; Women's Junior Free Skating; Junior Pairs; Fours for Performance; National Dance Competition.

Anne Page Wins Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10—Anne Page of the Merion Cricket Club is today queen of the United States squash racquets players following her victory over Cecile Bowes of the Cynwyd Club at the Merion Cricket Club Saturday in the final round of the national championship tournament, 15—7, 18—13, 15—12 It required only 22 minutes to settle the issue. Miss Page was seeded No. 1 in the tournament and succeeds Margot E. Lumb of England as champion, the latter not defending this year.

College Basketball Results

Dartmouth 29, Harvard 22.
Duke 44, Virginia 28.
Geo. Washington 42, Randolph-Macon 15.
Illinois 36, Iowa 14.
Indiana 39, Franklin 29.
Lehigh 44, Rutgers 38.
Northwestern 53, Butler 38.
Notre Dame 41, Kentucky 20.
Purdue 39, Minnesota 24.
Wisconsin 34, Ohio State 25.

Indian Cricketers Win

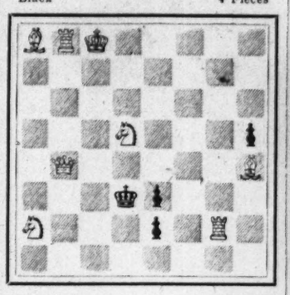
MADRAS, India, Feb. 10 (CP)—Defeating the touring Australian team yesterday by 33 runs, India evened the count in the four unofficial cricket test matches for the Antipodeans' tour. The visitors captured the first two encounters, and India took the third. The final match was a close, low-scoring tussle. The Australians compiled 162 and 107 runs, and their opponents 189 and 113.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1799
By G. E. Carpenter

Black 4 Pieces



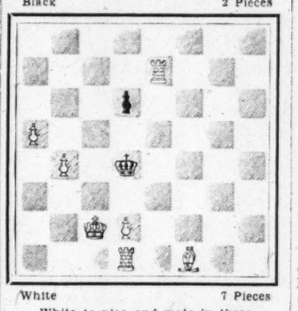
White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

This problem won second prize, Dubuque Chess Journal, 1871. Do they make them any better now? The composer was well known among problem lovers in this country during the latter part of the last century.

Problem No. 1800
By W. I. Kennard

Black 2 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

Another problem by a leading American composer. It appeared in Checkmate, about 1903. It has a sprightly thematic flavor.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1797	Q-R5	
No. 1798	1. Q-R6	PxQ
	2. KtxBch	
	1 ———	B moves
	2. QxPch	
	1. ———	KxP
	2. B-Kt5ch	
	1 ———	K-Q5
	2. Q-K3ch	

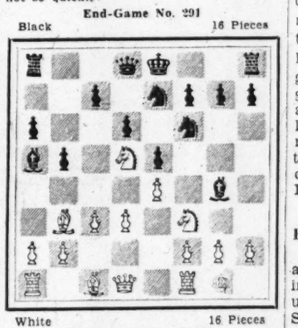
End-Game No. 290. Black wins: 1 Kt-B5ch (Black), K-B2; 2 KtxP. Resigns. If 2 . . KtxKt; 3 P-R6, etc.

End-Game

In this position, from the Tarrasch-Tchigorin match of 1893, Tarrasch, white, was able to force a winning material advantage through a mating threat. In other words, to avoid a mate, Black is compelled to give up material, and so loses, though not so quickly.

End-Game No. 291

Black 16 Pieces



White 16 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

The latest bulletin of the Illinois State Chess Association contains an interesting article on the recent world's championship match, together with a great deal of local news that indicates that chess is growing in popularity in Illinois. The founding of two new chess clubs, one at Chicago Heights and the other at Austin, a Chicago suburb, is graphic evidence of this growth.

This game, from the recent Hastings tournament, shows how White finds himself with a very difficult game as early as his twelfth move, without having made a particularly bad blunder.

English Opening

Golombek White	Flohr Black	Golombek White	Flohr Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4	11 P-K3(c)	R-Q
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	12 Q-B4	Q-R6
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	13 QxKBP	R-Q3
4 P-Q4(a)	PxP	14 Q-K5	Q-Kt7
5 KtxP	B-Kt5	15 Q-K8ch	K-Kt2
6 KtxKt	BxKtch	16 Q-K5ch	K-B
7 PxB	QPxKt	17 Q-R8ch	K-K2
8 Q-Q4(b)	Q-K2	18 Q-K5ch	B-K3
9 B-Kt5	Castles		Resigns
10 BxKt	PxB		

(a) Allowing Black to isolate the QBP cannot be good. 4 P-KKt3 is less compromising.

(b) The only move is 8 QxQ, and after KxQ; 9 B-Kt5. The text involves a bad waste of time, and leaves the Q exposed.

(c) In this amazingly simple position, White is in grave difficulties; in fact, he seems to have no salvation.

Here is one of Fine's victories in the recent Hastings tournament. His attacking genius transforms a positional advantage on the Q file to direct attack that nets a winning material advantage.

Nimzowitsch Defense

Fine White	Michell Black	Fine White	Michell Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 B-B	R-B
2 P-QB4	P-K3	22 K-R2	P-R3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	23 Q-R4	R(B1-Q
4 Q-Kt3	P-B4	24 B-R3	K-R2
5 PxP	Kt-B3	25 P-KKt4	P-KKt3
6 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	26 PxP	KtPxP
7 B-Q2	KtxB(a)	27 P-K4	P-B5(b)
8 KtxKt	BxP	28 P-K5	PxP
9 P-K3	Castles	29 Q-B2ch	K-R
10 Castles	P-B4	30 RxR	RxR
11 B-K2	Q-K2	31 Kt-R4	Q-B2
12 Kt-B3	P-QR3	32 Kt-Kt6ch	K-Kt2
13 K-Kt	P-Q3	33 R-KKt	K-B3
14 Kt-QR4	B-R2	34 Kt-R8	Kt-Q5
15 Kt-Kt6	R-Kt	35 R-Kt6ch	K-K2
16 R-Q2	Q-QB2	36 Q-K4	Q-K
17 KtxB	QRxKt	37 QxKP	K-Q
18 KR-Q	QR-Q	38 RxRP	B-Kt
19 P-QR3	Q-K2	39 QxBch	Resigns
20 P-Kt3	R-Q2		

(a) The weakness of this variation of the Nimzowitsch Defense is the pressure White can exert on the open Q file, against Black's backward QP. This move tends to emphasize this advantage. More usual is 7 . . KtxQBP; 8 Q-B2, Castles; 9 P-QR3, BxKt; 10 BxB, P-B4; 11 P-QKt4, Kt-K5; 12 B-Kt2, P-QKt3, when White can experiment with a brilliant attack beginning 13 P-KKt4.

(b) If 27 . . . PxP; 28 Q-B3.

Sporting Around the Hub

Sport Needs More Frank Ryans

DISCUSSION has broken out occasionally regarding radio and hockey. It appears that recently the Toronto management found, or claimed it found, a decided increase in attendance for a game in which broadcasting was abandoned. Montreal, too, shows a high figure for an evening in which listeners heard nothing about hockey on the air.

Frank Ryan

The answer is not easily arrived at. Here in Boston radio has been a decided asset to hockey. Of course it might be the manner in which the hockey is presented to the radio fans. Boston has been fortunate in having Frank Ryan. He did a masterful turn at broadcasting hockey in the pioneer days and people flocked to the games.

His presentation won fans for both the radio and the rink; packed houses at the games is one form of evidence and a beautiful cup presented to him by listeners is another. Since Ryan took to the air for a period or two this season, the Bruins have battled into the thick of the league race and attendances have mounted steadily.

Seemingly the only answer is that it must be presented in a manner to captivate listeners and make them want to see the game. Frank, along with being the radio broadcaster for the Bruins, is publicity man as well. His value as a vital cog in the Bruin machine and to hockey in general is inestimable. Sport needs more Frank Ryans.

* * *

No. 1 Sportswoman

Tribute was paid to Eleonora Randolph Sears last evening by 150 of her friends and admirers in the Hotel Puritan.

Representatives of various sports were present and spoke briefly. These included Dick Harlow, Harvard football coach; Edward T. Collins, vice-president and general manager of the Boston Red Sox; Huntington T. (Tack) Hardwick, famous Harvard All-America football player; Irving Wright, president of the Longwood Cricket Club; Mrs. George W. Wightman, winner of more than 30 national titles; Harry Cowles, Harvard squash coach; and Joseph L. Levis, Olympic fencer.

Miss Sears was honored with a cup for outstanding horsemanship by the Turf and Tanbark magazine, which was represented by George Fergus Kelley, who was the prime mover in producing the dinner.

Friday will see Captain Sears and other members of the 1936 United States women's squash racquets team sailing from New York in the Berengaria for England. There they will attempt to defend the Wolfe-Noel Cup. Miss Sears does not hold much hope of a successful defense.

* * *

Bingham Thanks Fans

William J. Bingham, chairman of the Olympic Track and Field Committee, has expressed the appreciation of the committee to New England track and field fans for their generous contributions of $492.25 given in a collection taken up at the annual games of the Boston Athletic Association in Boston Saturday night. The collection was taken by the Olympic committee through the courtesy of the B. A. A. and the Boston Garden Corporation.

* * *

Here and There

Great plans are being made for a brilliant skating carnival to be held in the Boston Arena next month under the auspices of the Boston Skating Club . . . A Russian number will be one of the features . . . To present every detail correctly, Stacy Holmes, in charge of the number, has called upon Boris and Madame Berestneff and Col. Nicholas C. De Gouliaeff, former attache to the Grand Duke Alexander of Russia, for assistance . . . Bostonians always turn out in large numbers when these Boston Skating Club events are staged . . . Miss Sears and Johnny Reynolds, the Harvard Club professional, have been playing with the English ball at the H. C. courts recently . . . Although Miss Sears is the nonplaying captain of the American team going abroad, she plans to be ready if her services are needed.

* * *

Brown Honored at Olympics

Playing some of the poorest basketball of the season, Harvard went down to defeat at the hands of Dartmouth last night in the new indoor athletic building, 29 to 22 . . . The Big Green, using its starting lineup throughout the game, drove the Crimson deeper into the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League cellar . . . Nearly 1000 fans were in hand, finding fault with the referees from the opening whistle . . . The Harvard jayvees won their basketball game from Bryant College of Providence yesterday, 25 to 23 . . . Greater Boston boys are interested in the national indoor high and prep school track meet to be held Feb. 22 in New York . . . Everett High, Roxbury Latin and Bridgton Academy are planning to send one or more entries . . . Walter Brown, Boston manager of the United States team, which won today's match from Czechoslovakia, 2 to 0, has been elected second vice-president of the International Hockey Federation.

* * *

Events Tonight

Pro. Hockey—At Boston Garden, Bruins vs. Chicago Black Hawks, 8:30.

College Hockey—At Boston Arena, Harvard vs. Dartmouth, 8:30.

Tomorrow

Hockey—At Boston Garden, Wednesday afternoon Harvard freshmen vs. Arlington High School, 4.

Bans Post-Season Football

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 10 (AP)—Southern Conference football teams will be prohibited from participating in post-season games beginning with the 1936 season under the terms of an amendment adopted by conference delegates here Saturday along with the Graham plan. Football is the only sport included in the post-season game ban.

Penn State Names Captain

STATE COLLEGE, Penna., Feb. 10 (AP)—Chuck Cherundolo of Old Forge, Penna., was elected captain of the Penn State football team for 1936 at a meeting of the varsity lettermen Saturday. Cherundolo has been center on the Nittany Lion varsity for two seasons. The last pivot man to captain a Penn State eleven was Bas Gray, leader of the 1926 team.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

WOMEN as district managers for high class exclusive women's wear; liberal commission; prefer ones with direct sales experience and car. LOVONN, 237 South 48th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie, skirts, blouses, pajamas, hosiery direct from factory. Low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-118, Watertown, N. Y.

PROFITABLE spare time work for women; old established company offers Monitor readers special opportunity for quick income and financial independence; take orders for Janlerie Dresses, Lingerie, direct from factory to wearer; unusual values; advance styles; liberal commissions; chance to get own dresses free; sample outfit furnished; write fully. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 539, Indianapolis, Ind.

SPECIAL work for mothers needing money—show complete style line; canvassing or experience unnecessary; liberal commissions; earn dresses without cost; give dress size. HARFORD FROCKS, Dept. Y-60, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proofed hosiery which doubles wear; bonus in hosiery; no money or experience needed; samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. Y-13, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

HIGH-CLASS SUITE
114 Fenway
Six large outside rooms, reception hall, bath and extra toilet, and several closets. Apply to Supt. on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Laf. 7040

MODERN APARTMENTS

821 Beacon St.—2 and 3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath. Rent $40-$45.
811 Beacon St.—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath. Rent $40-$45.
844 Beacon St.—3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Rent $50.
282 Newbury St.—2 and 3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath. Rent $55-$65.
87 St. Stephen St.—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Rent $40-$50.

Apply to Superintendent on Premises or
Chas. E. Cushing
209 Washington St., Boston Lafayette 7040

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—25 Prospect Place (1517) unusually complete one room newly furnished suitable artist, available March 1st. Murray Hill 4-4200.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th, New York. ADULT AND CHILDREN'S DANCING Tr. 7-9480

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th) nurses governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N Y C fln 4-5243

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling. Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. 345 Seventh Avenue, New York City. PE 4-2270

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL MAID for family 3 adults in country; modern house. P. O. Box N, Falmouth, Cape Cod, Mass., or phone Falmouth 17.

JEWELERS

COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED and expert piano tuning $3. MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th St., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-10171.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 157 Beacon Street, near Berkeley—Delightful single or double room, running water, in private home. Ken. 1756.

N. Y. C.—Beautifully furnished outside room, adjoining bath; privacy; elevator; business person preferred. 368 West 139th St., Apt. 5G. Ed. 4-1740.

WOODCLIFF, N. J., 123 33rd St.—Single room, private house, pleasant surroundings; board if desired; 15 minutes from West Shore Ferry. Union 7-4399-W.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

STEADY weekly income in a dignified profitable business of your own; energetic women without previous training are earning substantial percentage incomes representing manufacturer tailored fashions for women. Write today for complete information without obligation. Dept. A-12, KENNEDY STUDIOS, INC., 30 Irving Place, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ADAPTABLE, cultured, capable woman, desires position as managing housekeeper-companion for elderly woman; anywhere. Write Box H-5 Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COMPETENT infant's nurse, small children; Scotch; N. Y. C. preferred. Write Box R-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

GOVERNESS, college graduate, experienced with children 2 years up, go anywhere; drive car; references. Write Box T-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

RELIABLE Parisian French teacher is looking for opportunity to give French lessons at very reasonable price. Ken. 5982 (Boston).

YOUNG woman would like position teaching in school—children ages to 14; has diploma as teacher of French from The Sorbonne and from Institute of Phonetics in Paris. Write Box C-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Where to Go for Luncheon · Tea · Dinner In Europe

ENGLAND

LONDON

The Orange Tree
Luncheons and Teas
Home-made Chocolates and Cakes
68 WELBECK ST., W. 1
(Opposite Debenhams)

STEWART'S RESTAURANTS
Quality food at modern prices
Corner of Old Bond Street, Piccadilly. Regent Street, Victoria, Hampstead. Kensington
Bournemouth, Oxford and Eastbourne

"MRS · BROWN'S"
LITTLE TEA SHOP LUNCHES TOO
Ltd.
36 Wardour Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.
Phone Gerrard 5865
Dinners 6 to 8:30 P. M.

Notting Hill Gate, 33 High Street
PRIMROSE TEA ROOMS
Luncheons Teas Dinners
Open Sundays and Holidays
Continental Pastries
Speciality: Three-Course Luncheon or Dinner 1/6
Open from 8 A. M. Till 10 P. M.
Tel. Bayswater 3794

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
Famous old Confectionery Shop:
Oppliger & Frauchiger
and biggest Tea-Room in Berne near the place of Parliament
"Bäreck"

LAUSAN

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Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and Africa

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH GUEST HOUSE. Courtrees, 4 Crescent Road—Central situation, ideal winter residence, personal supervision, moderate. M. and E. Welsh.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF — **Lynton Court** — *Next Door Christian Science church* 46 Rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter. From 2½ Guineas. C. S. HOSIER.

Bournemouth — Derby Road — **CRAIGLEITH HOTEL**

Three minutes' walk from Christian Science church and sea, in a pleasant central situation; hot and cold running water; and gas fires in bedrooms; central heating; redecorated, and modernly furnished throughout; every home comfort; excellent cuisine, and the terms are only 2½ guineas per week; illustrated tariff. Proprietor C. S. MORRISH. Phone Bournemouth 1098.

BOURNEMOUTH PRIORY ROAD — **SOUTH MOUNT**

Superior private and residential hotel, private sitting rooms if desired; 3 minutes pier; peace and plenty; every convenience; garage; moderate terms. Tel. 840.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS RD. EAST — **YENTON**

Every conceivable comfort at this well-organised establishment. Every bedroom centrally heated. Noted for excellent food, perfectly cooked. 3 mins. sea, 6 mins. from Christian Science church. Tel. 2752. MRS. P. H. BENN.

BOURNEMOUTH. E. "Craigrie." Southern Road—Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. B'bourne 1180.

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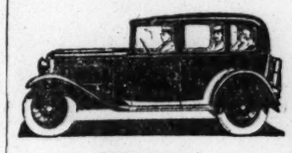

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IT IS never honest to have a thought which does not become a part of your experience.—EZRA POUND.

Daily Features

HOWE'ER it be it seems to me 'Tis only noble to be good.—TENNYSON

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Happy Rescues a Friend

THERE was once a little dog named Happy, the pet of a family that lived in the city. All day long Happy stayed out of doors but every night at the same time he came running home, wagging his short tail behind him. And Billy, his boy pal, would say:

"Here comes Happy, it must be dinner time."

And Billy's mother would say:

"When I see Happy at the door I know it's 6 o'clock."

But one night Happy did not come home at 6 o'clock.

"Where's Happy?" asked Billy.

But nobody knew because nobody could think of any place that Happy would be at 6 o'clock except on the front stoop.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Hello There," Said Billy

"I'll go down the street and call him," said Billy.

So he did. He called and called. Then he waited for Happy to answer him. Then he called some more and this time he heard three short barks.

"That's Happy," said Billy. "I can hear him. But where is he?"

Then he heard the bark again, louder this time, and then the little dog came running from around the corner. But when he saw Billy he stopped running. He just stood at the corner and barked.

"Come along, Hap," said Billy, reaching down and slapping his hand against his knee, "come along home to dinner."

But Happy didn't move. He just stood there looking at Billy.

"Bow, wow, wow, wow!" he said, wagging his tail and tossing his head back and forth. Then he perked up his ears and looked away from Billy, down the street he had just come. Then he looked back at Billy and barked some more.

"All right, Happy," said Billy. "Here I come."

Then the little dog watched to see if Billy was really following before he trotted off down the side street as fast as his little white legs would carry him.

Once he stopped and turned around to bark. So Billy called out, "I'm coming," and then Happy trotted on till he came to a garbage can that stood at the curb. Stopping once more to look back at Billy, who was still following, he got up on his hind legs and poked his head into the garbage can. Then he jumped down on all four feet again and ran to meet Billy.

"Hungry, doggie?" asked Billy, reaching down to stroke Happy's back.

"Bow, wow, wow," said Happy, shaking himself free and running back to the garbage can.

"What is it, Happy?" asked Billy, following the little dog. "What are you trying to tell me?"

Just then he heard a noise. A soft, baby sound.

"Mew, mew."

"Sounds like a kitten," said Billy, running up to the can and looking down inside of it. There, on top of an old box, sat a tiny kitten.

"Well, well," said Billy, reaching down to take the little fellow up in his arms. "Hello, there. Want to come home with me?"

"Mew," said the little kitten, snuggling against Billy's soft sweater.

"Guess she does all right," said Billy. Then he looked down at the little dog that trotted contentedly at his side.

"Good dog, Hap. If no one claims her we'll keep her. She'll be a pal for sister and you, too. And we'll give her a nice box to sleep in and some fresh, sweet milk."

"Bow, wow, wow, wow!" said Happy, wagging his tail back and forth and bobbing his head up and down as he walked along home with his two pals.

For the Scrapbook

A verse may find him who a sermon flies.—*Herbert.*

Contentment is the smother of invention.—*Cynic's Calendar.*

In Lighter Vein

Fewer Troubles

"That was a mournful picture they had on at the Regal Cinema last night," said Ada to her friend.

"Oh, was it?" said the other.

"Yes, but I'm going to see a brighter show next time," said Ada, with enthusiasm.

"How do you know it will be?" asked the friend.

"I saw next week's program. It says, 'Less Miserables.'"—*Answers.*

Mechanical Dog

"Four-and-a-half" was not used to the ways of dogs, and when taken to see a friend who had a dog, he watched the animal's every movement.

Presently the dog began to scratch itself, and the youngster cried out excitedly, "Mother, come quick and see Barney winding himself up!"

New Owner

He took her hand in his and gazed proudly at the engagement ring he had placed on her finger only three days before.

"Did your friends admire it?" he inquired tenderly.

"They did more than that," she replied. "Two of them recognized it!"

Candor Coming

"James," said the wife to her husband, "how do you like my new hat?"

"Well, my dear," said James, "to tell you the truth—"

"Stop right there, James," said she. "If you're going to talk *that* way about it, I don't want to know."—*Pathfinder.*

Brevities

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Explorer Lincoln Ellsworth claims for the United States the only unclaimed territory in the antarctic. It won't seem like home, however, until there is a car in every garage, a chunk of blubber in every pot, and a tax gatherer shivering at the door of every igloo.

Humorist: Walking 50 miles in five days, a cat returned to its old home in Yorkshire. The animal is grateful for the assistance of several terriers who, at various points of the journey, did their best to make the distance seem shorter.

St. Louis Star Times: Junior doesn't get an electric train at Christmas. He gets it about Jan. 15 when dad is tired of it.

Answers: One way to get back on your feet is to get rid of your car.

Here—

L. N. Riches, Seattle

Little Ann Makes Her Stage Début as Priscilla

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Fair to Both

A case was called in court. Mr. Smith, attorney for the defense, begged the judge to postpone the case a few days. "I have been speaking all day in another court, and am rather exhausted," he said.

"Next case," said the judge.

The lawyer in this case, too, arose and begged to be excused. "I," said he, "have been listening all day to Mr. Smith."

Not Flattering

"Have you any references?" inquired the lady of the house.

"Yis, mum, lots of 'em," answered the prospective maid.

"Then why did you not bring them with you?"

"Well, mum, to tell the troot, they're just loike me photygraphs. None of thim don't do me justice."

Why Not?

The alert filling station attendant had checked the oil and gas, and was cleaning the windshield, when the woman driver asked: "And would you mind going over Willie's face just once?"

Poles

SOME time ago an elderly man with a cheerful countenance appeared at our door bearing in his arms a number of freshly-cut poles about seven feet long with a crotch at the end. He beamed and declared, "Madam, these are the best clothes poles you will probably ever have a chance to buy. I have no regular job, but this is one way for me to earn money. I had a good time out in the woods preparing these poles. If you buy one or two, you will never regret it."

I did not have any immediate need of a clothes pole, but there was a flavor to the man's remarks, an irresistible joy in his new-found profession of pole-cutting. I bought one just to prove his last remark for myself. I vowed to myself that whatever happened I should never regret the purchase.

It is surprising how many things that clothes pole has been used for: When the boy threw his ball up on the piazza roof, that clothes pole was valuable; when his kite caught in a tree, again the pole came to the rescue; also it was handy when the radio antenna had to be fixed. Then the time did arrive when it actually became useful in its intended role of clothes pole.

If the man had played on my feelings I should not have purchased that pole; but I can still see his cheery smile hovering somewhere about it, and it made the article something more than any machine-made article could have been.—J. L. S.

Daily Anecdote

Beautiful Polish

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the many stories surrounding Madame Modjeska, the famous tragedienne, concerns her visit at the home of friends. After telling about the beauty of her native tongue, Polish, she was prevailed upon to recite. After several unsuccessful starts, she launched herself into a bit of dramatic eloquence. She concluded amid a round of applause, followed by clamorous requests for the title of the piece she had so beautifully recited.

Laughingly she confessed, "I am sorry to have deceived you. I couldn't remember a single one of the ballads I used to know; so I recited the numbers from one to two hundred and fifty in Polish."

Lines About Leaders—IV

Turges

Alexander Hamilton

THE Americans praise Washington and they cherish Lincoln.
Yet for real statesmanship they study Alexander Hamilton.
This national hero was born in the West Indies on Jan. 11, 1757.
His early childhood was filled with love, culture, and comfort.
But his father disappeared after a sudden business bankruptcy.
And it was not long before his beloved mother passed on.
Alexander remained all alone with his little brother James.
At 12 he was earning money in a large store at St. Croix.
Soon after, the management of the firm fell on his shoulders.
The boy made a great success of it, but he preferred to study.
Many of his nights were devoted to reading and writing.
He issued an essay which greatly attracted public attention.
Distant relatives then decided to give him further schooling.

SO at 15 he arrived in New York and entered King's College.
He immediately formed a club "to consider important subjects."
And he threw himself into the exciting cause of the colonists.
Open-air meetings were being constantly held at that time.
Once Hamilton suddenly mounted a huge platform and he spoke.
He was 17, yet his address proved to be the sensation of the day.
When the War of Independence broke out he behaved gloriously.
"Bring this young man to me," ordered Washington to his aide.
And from that day forth Hamilton served at headquarters.
He wrote so well that Washington left the letters to his care.
He spoke so well that all the speeches were entrusted to him.
His French was so good that he attracted Lafayette at once.

AS a matter of fact, Hamilton's ability shone in everything.
In 1780 he married one of the daughters of General Schuyler.
Having a home to maintain, he resigned his official position.
Through intensive work he mastered law in a few months.
And he settled down to legal practice at the bar in New York.
However successful in private life, Hamilton was a public man.
He loved his country and his country needed him greatly.
Now that the States were free they had to be organized.
Elected to Congress, he argued for the creation of a federation.
He wished for a centralized, coercive, and representative union.
He published 85 articles which aroused immense interest.
Finally he brought about the adoption of the Constitution.
Washington became the first President of the United States.
And Hamilton was naturally appointed Secretary of the Treasury.
The debt of the Independence War reached 75 million dollars.
To pay so huge a sum appeared a material impossibility.
Not to pay that sum meant dishonor and ruin for the nation.
Prosperity is in the possession not of money, said Hamilton,
but of credit and industry and hopeful outlook on the future.
He declared that the States must return every cent they owed.
He conquered the hearty good will of the whole business world.
And by the time he retired the finances were firm and secure.

IN 1777 John Adams succeeded Washington in the presidency.
But Hamilton's old associates continued to call for his advice.
Through them he seemed to control the new President's policy.
One day a rival forced him to a duel and shot him fatally.
Hamilton was 47 when he passed into history on July 12, 1804.
His keen management had brought amazing things to pass.
He had established the strong foundations of a great Republic.
He had proved the power of honesty, intelligence, and love.

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A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

House of Windsor (P. P.)—The correspondent writes:

Please refer to the editorial, "Britain's King," in the Jan. 22 Monitor, and let us know what the following means:

". . . by which the House of Hanover became the House of Windsor."

During the World War, the late King George V renounced, by proclamation, all German titles. Among them was "the House of Hanover," which he changed to "House of Windsor," a name influenced, in all probability, by the well-known Castle Windsor. Incidentally, the present King, Edward VIII, while traveling incognito, often used the name "Mr. Windsor."

Erroneous ("Regular Listener")—The correspondent reports hearing the first *e* sounded long as in key.

The word should be pronounced *er-ro'-ne-us* (first *e* short, *o* long, second *e* as in create, *u* as in circus).

Infinite ("R. L.")—The correspondent objects to hearing *in'-fun-it.*

The word is pronounced *in'-fih-nit* (first and third *i*'s short, second clipped-short as in charity. Incidentally, the reader who glimpses something of the boundlessness of infinity, will project this thought into the sound of the word.

Manifestation ("R. L.")—The correspondent registers a protest against sounding the first *i* like short *u.*

Sound the word *man-ih-fes-tay'-shun* (first *a* and the *e* short, *i* clipped-short, second *a* long, *u* clipped-short; secondary emphasis on first syllable).

Spiritual ("R. L.")—The correspondent reports hearing *spih'-rit-oo-al* and *spir'-rit-u-al.* She adds:

I long for the good old days when it had a more natural *ch* sound. It may not have been correct; but, at least, it did not sound so stilted.

The new Webster's, in this respect, at least, should rejoice the heart of "Regular Listener"; for, on page liii of the *Guide to Pronunciation,* the second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary delivers itself of the following:

In words like *nature, verdure,* the off-glide of the *t* or *d* combines with the first element of quick-long *u* to form a sound that varies between *ty* or *dy* to a completely palatalized *ch* or *j.* The last is the natural pronunciation in general use by unaffected speakers in all the common words, in which it is as natural as in *righteous, soldier, orchard.* This palatalization is indicated in the pronunciation by the tie bar.

Corporeal ("R. L.")—The correspondent says she is a bit fed up with *carporeal.* She adds:

It looks as if the car business has held the ground with this and similar words. Would that we might have some circumflex sound in this word!

The new Webster's shifts, with good sense, from the short first *o* to circumflex as in orb.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Fixing Salaries

Question: If bylaws cite as one of the duties of the board, the supervision of the finances of the church, what action would be necessary to make it impossible for the board to fix salaries?

Answer: The bylaw is a general one; but in the absence of any specific rule to the contrary, it would appear to empower the board to fix salaries as part of the supervision of finances. If the church wants it otherwise, the bylaw should be amended so as to leave no room for misunderstanding. Indeed, if the church desires the board to fix salaries, it would be better to be specific and so state.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Sniff

MATERIAL: 1 piece of tissue paper 1½ x 3 inches. All guests stand round in a circle. One takes the paper and places in under his nose and sniffs (or draws in breath), holding the paper there without help of hands. The player to the right tries to take the paper from the starter by sniffing it off his nose, without the use of hands.

The object is to keep the paper going round the circle without touching it with your hands. Those who fail are, of course, obliged to drop out.

This is indeed a very funny and amusing game for both children and grownups.—A. G., Flushing, N. Y.

What They Say

"Liberty"

"When you listen to all the high oratory that is about to be poured out upon the country in respect to individual liberty, remember that the orators are not always talking about liberty for you and for me."—*Howard Lee McBain.*

Outlet

"One of the chief stimulants for learners is the knowledge that they will find practical and satisfying use for what they learn."—*Dr. John W. Studebacker.*

Brotherhood

"When we experience human brotherhood, war becomes an impossibility."—*F. W. Shorter.*

—and There

Ray Gardner, Los Angeles

Shanghai Maiden Wearing Padded Winter Costume

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For the Chinese Youngsters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Marysville, Calif.

FOR the last 56 years there has resided here an elderly Chinese gardener named Charley Sing. During that long period of supplying vegetables to white patrons, Sing has become widely known and respected.

Recently it was noted that he was taking much interest in the playgrounds and equipment provided for the white children of the community. In due course the reason for his interest came out. He confided to friends that the children of his race ought to have a playground; and since they didn't, he was going to do something about it.

And Sing did. For eight days the venerable Chinese walked the streets of the town steadily, not to sell vegetables to his white friends, but to sell them his idea and collect from them sufficient funds for the purpose. Sing proved to be a super-salesman and talked his plan so well that virtually all whom he met contributed to his project.

At the end of the eight days, Sing announced he had sufficient funds for his enterprise. And soon, upon a vacant space in the city's Chinatown, a playground, properly supplied with rings, swings, and other equipment necessary, was established, much to the joy of the Chinese children and the satisfaction of old Sing. The city officials also installed night lights over the grounds.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

Old Testament

No. 70

E. Period of the Kings From Saul to the Captivities (continued).

IV. From the Assyrian Captivity of Samaria to the Babylonian Captivity of Judah

Judah (continued)
Book of *Jeremiah* (continued)

Part II:
Prophecies not chronological, Jer. chs. 30-36
Jeremiah's first writing. Summary of Israel in the last day, chs. 30-31
The sign of the field of Hanamell; Jeremiah's second persecution (cf. 20:1-18)
Prophecy concerning the Davidic kingdom (cf. II Sam. 7:8-16), ch. 33
The message to Zedekiah concerning the coming captivity (cf. II Ki. 25:1-7), ch. 34
Obedience of the Rechabites in the reign of Jehoiakim (cf. II Ki. 23:36—24:5), ch. 35
Jeremiah's writing in the days of Jehoiakim; Jeremiah's roll:
During the first 23 years of his ministry Jeremiah seems to have put forth no book
In the year of Nebuchadnezzar's invasion, Jeremiah was commanded to put in writing the substance of his previous messages, 36:1-8
The following year this roll was read by Baruch in the court of the temple, 36:9-10
It was then read in the hearing of the princes, but when King Jehoiakim heard of the importance of the messages, he cut it to pieces and threw it into the fire, 36:11-26
Jeremiah was then commanded to reproduce the roll, 36:27-32

Part III:
From the accession to the captivity of Zedekiah, Jer., chs. 37-39
Jeremiah's imprisonment in the days of Zedekiah, chs. 37-38
The final capture of Judah (cf. II Ki. 25:1-7; II Chr. 36:17-21), ch. 39
1. Jeremiah is arrested in the gate and committed to a dungeon on the false charge of treason, 37:11-15
2. He is released from the dungeon, but restrained to the court of the prison, 37:16-21
3. He is imprisoned in the miry dungeon of Malchiah, 38:1-6
4. Again released from the dungeon and kept in the prison court (38:13-28) until the capture of the city by the Babylonians (39:10)

Part IV:
Jeremiah's prophecies among the remnant of the land, after the captivity of Zedekiah, chs. 40-42
At the capture of Jerusalem, Jeremiah was first taken in chains to Ramal but was released by the Babylonians and sent back to support Gedaliah, the governor appointed by the Babylonians, 40:1-6

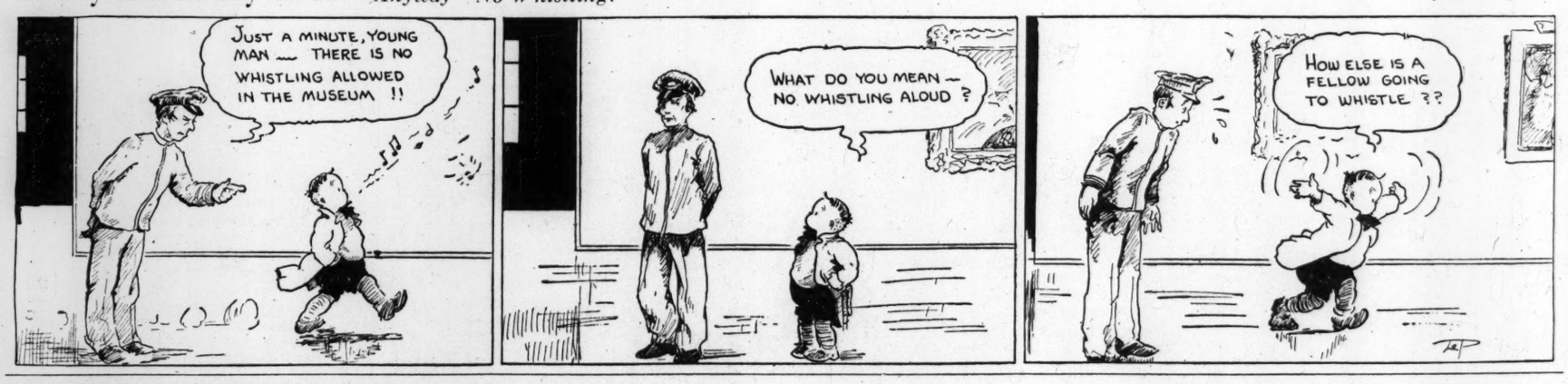
Part V:
Jeremiah's ministry in Egypt, Jer., chs. 43-44
After the assassination of Gedaliah, Jeremiah was carried by force into Egypt, 42:1 to 43:7
He sought in vain to wean his people from idol worship, ch. 44

Part VI:
Miscellaneous prophecies, chs. 45-52.
According to a Jewish tradition, Jeremiah was put to death by his own countrymen

(To Be Continued Daily)

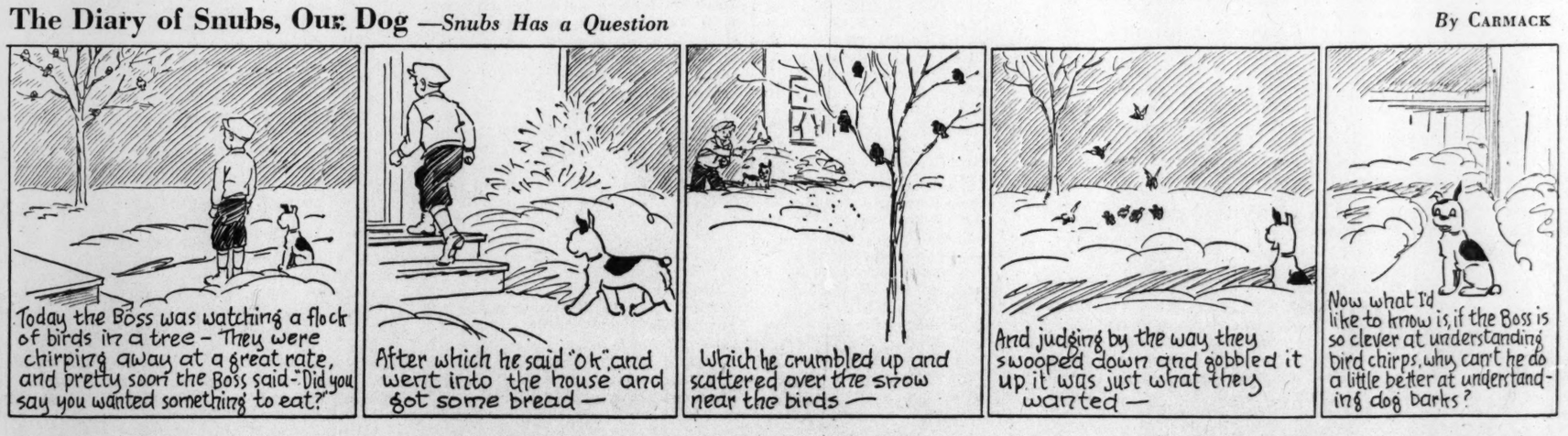
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Anyway—No Whistling!*

By LE PELLEY


JUST A MINUTE, YOUNG MAN — THERE IS NO WHISTLING ALLOWED IN THE MUSEUM !!
WHAT DO YOU MEAN — NO WHISTLING ALOUD ?
HOW ELSE IS A FELLOW GOING TO WHISTLE ??

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Snubs Has a Question*

By CARMACK


Today the Boss was watching a flock of birds in a tree - They were chirping away at a great rate, and pretty soon the Boss said-"Did you say you wanted something to eat?"
After which he said "OK" and went into the house and got some bread —
Which he crumbled up and scattered over the snow near the birds —
And judging by the way they swooped down and gobbled it up it was just what they wanted —
Now what I'd like to know is, if the Boss is so clever at understanding bird chirps, why can't he do a little better at understanding dog barks?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Prices That Cost Jobs

AMID widespread assumptions that Americans need only to sit tight (or stand pat) to have prosperity come flooding in upon them once more, certain figures on unemployment make rather uncomfortable reading. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has just reported that in December business activity was 21 per cent above December a year ago, but employment was only 4 per cent higher. He adds that according to the Annalist index, business is already within 7 per cent of normal, but that a 28 per cent increase in jobs will be required to wipe out unemployment.

It may be that the federation's estimate of 11,401,000 jobless is somewhat high. Yet when all allowances are made, the prospects for a prosperity unmarred by serious unemployment are not bright. Mr. Green goes so far as to say that "If we count on improving business alone to put the unemployed to work we may expect little improvement in this situation." We are unwilling to subscribe to so gloomy a view.

But how much can we expect from business? Mr. Green's figures indicate that greater use of machines or labor-saving methods may permit business to revive without removing unemployment. Some impartial statistics from Dr. Harold G. Moulton's study for the Brookings Institution show that from 1922 to 1929 productivity of workers in manufacturing industries increased more than 25 per cent. This might well be considered a gain rather than a loss except for the lag while workers displaced by machines are finding jobs in new industries if—and it is a very vital if—purchasing power were adequately distributed. The experience with NRA proved how difficult it is to do that by increasing wages. Dr. Moulton points out that it can be done by lowering prices. But then he says: "In the prosperity period of the twenties there was a great increase in production efficiency; but there was no corresponding reduction in selling prices—indeed, retail prices did not decline at all."

What does this mean? It means that the economic system failed to function as it was intended. Prices were not reduced—purchasing power was not distributed—and expanding consumption provided for. But unless consumption can be expanded by price reductions fewer workers are required and unemployment grows. This kind of unemployment tends to increase as fast as productive efficiency. It is not caused by business cycles or depressions. And it is not really cured by establishment of new industries unless there are price reductions or wage increases to distribute purchasing power.

In the period from 1922 to 1929 prices generally were kept up. The equal and free competition which was supposed to operate to lower prices as production costs were lowered by increasing productivity of labor did not operate. Mergers, monopolies, trade associations and price agreements prevented business as a whole from distributing the abundance which improved machines and methods provided. During the depression the Government stepped in to help hold prices up, to insure scarcity under NRA and AAA. With the ending of NRA business somewhat expanded. But there has been no noticeable decline in prices.

Will business as a whole, now free from governmental restraints, free itself from monopolistic controls and make the economic system work by wage increases or price reductions? Only if it does can we expect more than a temporary and partial solution of the unemployment problem, of the relief problem and of a dozen others which go much deeper than persons or parties or who will win the election.

A New Entente Cordiale

THE full consequences in the diplomatic sphere of the Italo-Abyssinian conflict could not be foreseen, but one somewhat unexpected result of the League stand is the Anglo-French rapprochement. Precisely how far it may be carried it is too early to affirm, but it is certain that there is a closer understanding than there has been at any time since the war between the two Channel countries, and that, with the consultations of the headquarters staffs of these nations a new Entente Cordiale may properly be regarded as in being.

This outcome did not appear likely when first the Italo-Abyssinian conflict was carried to the League. On the contrary, it was at once evident that France was torn in opposite directions. It had renewed its friendship with Italy, and though loyal to the League was reluctant to join in sanctions which might jeopardize its relations with its Latin sister. Italy had largely taken upon itself the protectorship of Austrian independence, and it had removed its troops from the vicinity of the French frontiers, thus leaving France free to concentrate on other frontiers. Any weakening of Italy and any antagonizing of Italy, would upset France's defense policy.

But France was faced with the choice of losing British support if it attached itself, in these circumstances, exclusively to Italy. For France the friendship of both Great Britain and of Italy is desirable, and there is a deep consciousness of common interests which makes the real antagonism of France and Italy, or France and Britain, almost unthinkable. It is only fair to recognize the difficulty of the French position.

Nevertheless the very process of heart-searching which was rendered necessary could have only a good effect. The French realized that the price of British co-operation could hardly be put too high. The tension which existed for a moment, by an interesting paradox, compelled France and Britain to seek an accord. They could not but examine more carefully and completely the international situation, and draw the inevitable conclusion. History may be said, in some measure, to have repeated itself, since the first Entente Cordiale sprang from the opposition of the British and the French in the Sudan. Brought up against their responsibilities, they decided, after a short period of hesitation, to settle their quarrels and to work wholeheartedly together. Their headquarters staffs conferred, and the Entente Cordiale was born.

So today, Franco-British collaboration is being assured, not only on the sea, but on land and in the air, in the event, which need not be considered likely, of an attack on either of these countries. Reciprocity must, of course, be the basis of such an agreement. Doubtless many aspects of the problems must be worked out in greater detail, and it would be wrong to exaggerate the scope or the precision of the arrangements already reached. But it is obvious that there is a far more intimate understanding between France and Britain than could have been considered possible a little while ago.

REPUBLICAN MARCANTONIO of New York refers to Tammany Hall as an Indian tribe. Let's hope he doesn't mean that we ought to give the country back to them!

Caution in Caledonia

LEAP YEAR privileges for lassies in Scotland are gallantly bolstered by a quaint legal statute which legend attributes to parliamentary decree back in 1228 and which reads:

> It is statut and ordaint that during the rein of hir maist blissit Mageste Margaret, for ilk yeare knowne as lepe yeare, ilk mayden ladye of bothe highe and lowe estate schal have liberte to bispoke ye man she likes. Gif he refuses to tak hir to bee his wyf he schal be mulct in ye sum of ane hundrit pundes, or less, as his estait may be, except and alwais gif he can make it appeare that he is betrothit to anither woman, then he schal be free.

Most distressingly, a United Press dispatch points out that Queen Margaret of Scotland wasn't then on the throne, thus somewhat clouding a charming tradition. But the legend isna' a bad ane, with its implication of Scottish caution in the matter of plunging into matrimony. A tale is told of a braw and canny young Scottish farmer who had been courting a long time—so long indeed that Maggie felt it "ower lang." She and he were driving one day in his dogcart.

"Ye're nae speakin' much th' day, Duncan," speired Maggie.

Two miles later:

"I'm wonderin' if ye'd marry me, Maggie?"

"I'd be gey pleased, Duncan."

Three miles later:

"Ye're verra quiet the noo, Duncan."

"I'm wonderin' if I haena' said ower muckle a'ready," reflectively replied the admiring but cautious young swain.

On the whole there is something to be said in excuse for the dilatory suitor's slightly less than ardent wooing. It was all very well for Sir Walter Scott to apostrophize:

> O Caledonia! stern and wild,
> Meet nurse for a poetic child!

but everyone knows poetry and pounds mix none too easily. After Duncan's somewhat uncertain encouragement, Maggie might have, the following Leap Year, herself done the proposing. "Gif he then refused to tak hir to bee his wyf," and a fine of "ane hundrit pundes" should be the penalty dug out of some musty old statute book—well, that's a heap o' siller for any man to find—even in countries not lapped by the waters of the silver Tweed.

WASHINGTON is threatened with falling into the position of a great national capital without an airport all because of the legal and political difficulty of closing a highway which crosses one runway of the present commercial airport. Because of this hazard the Department of Commerce has ordered discontinuance of transport flying from the port after February 15. This affects fifty-six scheduled passenger flights per day at a key point of air travel in the eastern United States. The obstacle is the objection of a Virginia county to the closing of the road. This may constitute a proof of the potency of home rule in America, but it certainly seems that the Federal Government and the county in question should quickly come to terms for a satisfactory rerouting of automobile travel at that point.

AS EVIDENCED by the recent debates, there is more difference between Democrats and Democrats, than there is between Democrats and Republicans. Political parties may some day be as much alike as motion picture plots—depending mainly on the ballyhoo and favorite actors to put them across.

A Proletarian Speaks

Book News of the Day

THE Scottish Socialist, John Paton, has written in NEVER SAY DIE (New York: Longmans, Green. $2.50) an autobiographical chronicle of his youth which is at the same time an illuminating history of the growth of the Independent Labor Party in England and Scotland. The first part is concerned with his childhood and adolescence in the slums of Aberdeen and Glasgow. Often uncouth, his story is nevertheless appealing by reason of its indubitable sincerity and pleasing unselfconsciousness.

Of the laboring class, John Paton began work as soon as possible, when at the age of thirteen he had exhausted all of the available schooling resources of the district. He had job after job—printer's devil, baker, milkman, barber, hairdresser. In almost every case, his pugnacity, temper and absolute independence of attitude eventually cost him his job as he repeatedly made himself a thorn to his employers. From the start, his uncompromising demands for the workingman led him into socialistic beliefs, which grew stronger and more coherent as he grew older.

With the spread of the I. L. P., John Paton found his real life interests: politics and social problems. Always an inveterate reader, he now turned his vast store of knowledge, together with his skill in debating, into purposeful work, as he took to the platform for the workingman's party. Eventually, his extreme doctrines cost him his business, and this first chapter in his life becomes both an end and a beginning; for thenceforward he devoted his entire time to a public career. In the present book, he faithfully describes the march of incidents which led to this step.

Aside from the autobiographical import of Mr. Paton's narrative, it is a revealing, inside story of the early vicissitudes of British Socialism. The boisterous meetings, the numerous defeats all overcome by the never-say-die attitude of its stanch adherents, form a vivid account of the birth of a party. Colorful characters crowd the story: Snowden, MacDonald, Keir Hardie and a host of lesser lights. John Paton was acquainted with them all, with their ideals, strength and weakness. He unfalteringly details their struggles, showing all that was admirable and much that was not.

A robust and provocative apologia, his book is the stimulating work of a man unafraid to devote his life to what he thinks is right. Whether or not one believes in his doctrines, one feels urged to agree with his own Voltaire, that he should in any case have the right to speak.

M. W. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

A Little Knowledge

By Frank L. Perrin

IT HAS been written, you may remember, that a little learning is a dangerous thing. But it should be observed, and this reassuringly that the warning is not against much learning or against the acquisition and practical utilization of knowledge. Evidently the teacher intended to make it plain that it is the attempted application of a smattering of learning or information, the tendency to jump at conclusions while armed with too little preknowledge of facts or conditions which should be avoided. Too many important and seemingly vital issues are tried, though never determined, out of court and after the elections.

Speaking generally, there is no necessity which compels anyone, layman or otherwise, to resort to snap judgment in any country where free speech and a free press exist and are preserved by constitutional enactment and defined by popular sentiment. Every day there is available, if it is sought and utilized, clarifying exposition and analysis dealing with the problems which concern us all and which, now or later, must be faced and solved.

* * *

But there is, despite this wealth of available clarifying discussion in the public press and from the platforms of forums and caucus and convention halls, a flood of confusing propaganda inspired and liberated by agencies financed and promoted by selfish, predatory or subversive interests. Its appeal, quite naturally, is to those who may be upon what is best described as the border line; those who, possessing only slight appreciation of the importance of the problem to be met and solved, feel themselves qualified to dissect, assimilate or repudiate the often cleverly conceived arguments of designing agitators.

It has remained for the directing head of the Columbia University School of Law in New York City, Dean Young B. Smith, to make, perhaps inadvertently, direct application of what has just been said to the schools of which his own is among those somewhat in advance in the matter of methods and technique. He has said, if he has been correctly quoted, what a layman or even studious observer would not have felt at liberty to say of this or any other accredited law school. This is that preceptors, teachers, professors, and perhaps deans of law schools are overlooking, it may be unconsciously, the chief obligation imposed upon them in failing to teach more thoroughly what can best be described as the science of constitutional government.

Where, it may be asked, are the American people to turn if they hope to discover, in what is referred to as our present political emergency, lawyers, scholars or statesmen qualified to deal wisely, prudently and honestly with the problems posed by the conflict between the courts and what many regard as the prevailing popular will of the American people? It would be vain to look for them in a congress elected upon impulse and made up of a membership professing no superior knowledge of the arts of statecraft or of the fundamental law. It would be equally vain to seek them among administrators and counselors suffering from the defeat of unwisely conceived policies designed, honestly enough, to meet unusual and unexpected economic emergencies.

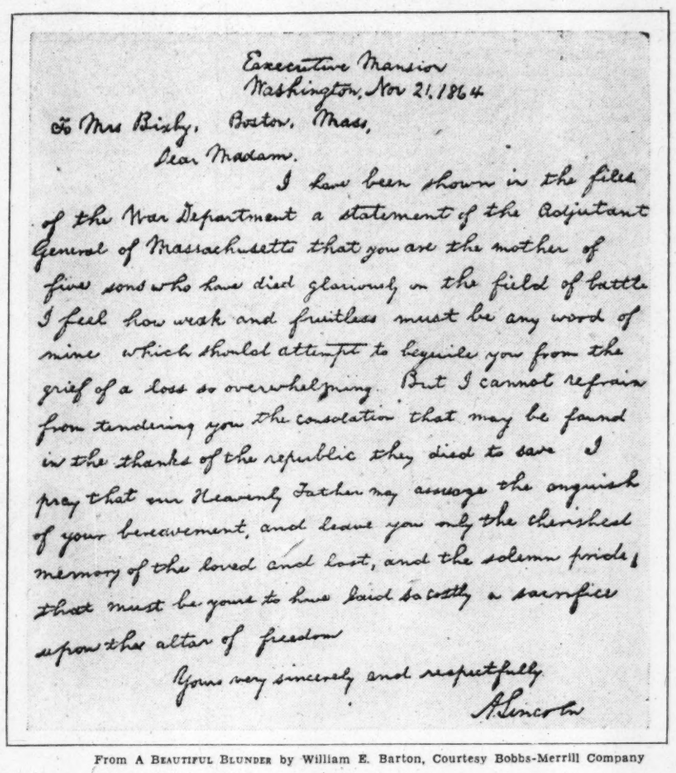
* * *

And yet, at the moment, the responsibility, in the first instance, rests in just such hands as those described. It has been hinted, but probably without reason, that the repeated or continued reversal or interpretation of mass legislation will compel the seeking out of means by which the balancing and steadying power of the courts may be upset and the weight thrown on the side of so-called popular determination.

It may be that the safeguard needed now is not one that could be provided by more lawyers and better training in the law schools. The process is a slow one at best, but it is in no way experimental. It may be, as is stated by Dean Smith, that a greater familiarity with the basic laws of other countries will make possible a wiser and safer method of adapting our economic and political codes to present-day needs. Quite convincingly, he differentiates between "public law," as he terms it, and "private law." The law as we find it today was not invented by the founders and senior statesmen who wrote our statutes and our Constitution. Behind these are the records of the years of English jurisprudence, annotated and illuminated by the opinion of learned judges and chancellors whose decisions were not influenced in the slightest degree by mass pressure or mass prejudice.

How lightly, in times of stress, are we inclined to pass these landmarks and warning signals! Carelessly, that we may act quickly or vengefully, we send a carpenter to build or repair a stone wall, or a paper hanger to lay gold leaf upon the dome of the Temple of Justice.

The Letter to Mrs. Bixby



Executive Mansion
Washington, Nov 21, 1864

To Mrs Bixby, Boston, Mass,
Dear Madam.

I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle I feel how weak and fruitless must be any word of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the republic they died to save I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom

Yours very sincerely and respectfully
A. Lincoln

From A BEAUTIFUL BLUNDER by William E. Barton, Courtesy Bobbs-Merrill Company

A Facsimile of This Letter Is Displayed in the Lodge at Brasenose College, Oxford University, as One of the Most Nearly Perfect Examples of the Use of the English Language

England's Lincoln Tribute

WHEN the body of King George V was borne from Westminster to its resting place at Windsor, the *cortège* of this unassuming monarch who had won the respect and admiration of the whole world passed directly before the statue of Abraham Lincoln which was erected a few years ago in the shadow of Westminster Abbey. Once again it was emphasized that it is the fundamental virtues of humanity which men respect and admire, and which they can unite in honoring, no matter what their race or tongue.

Probably not even Lincoln's most ardent admirers would have believed, at the time of his passing, that the simple, unassuming man of the people would so soon become one of the great figures of history, or that within the space of a lifetime Great Britain would honor him among her own great men.

At that time there would have seemed little connection between the people of England and this rugged self-educated man, President for a few years of a young country torn by desperate civil strife—a country which little more than half a century previously had fought a bitter fight to gain its freedom from English dominion. In the intervening years intercourse between the two countries had been marked by frequent outbursts of friction and misunderstanding, and during the Civil War relations had been strained almost to the breaking point over questions of freedom of the seas involved in the blockade of Southern cotton.

* * *

Yet, hardly more than a half-century afterward, one of the definitive biographies of the martyr President has been written by a British subject, Lord Charnwood, and it is Lincoln whose figure has been chosen to represent America in England in a spot hallowed by tradition as a memorial to more than 100 years of peace between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race—the Canning Enclosure at Westminster. For England, as well as America, recognizes that in Lincoln were embodied those fundamentals on which their institutions are based, and those ideals which form the very essence of their national life.

In Lincoln, whose forbears were born British subjects in colonial Virginia, who had educated himself through the Bible and Shakespeare, the British saw a man who had taken the old traditions possessed in common by both peoples and passed them on with renewed luster to the generations yet to come.

* * *

The stirring words spoken by the venerable Elihu Root at the presentation of the statue are perhaps not so well known in America as they are in England, where his address was acclaimed as one of the finest pieces of oratory ever heard "within the orbit of St. Stephen's."

After outlining briefly some of the historic facts of Lincoln's life, Mr. Root said:

"It would be difficult to conceive of a sharper contrast in all the incidental and immaterial things of life than existed between Lincoln and the statesmen whose statues stand in Parliament Square. He never set foot on British soil. His life was lived and his work was wholly done in a far distant land. He differed in manners and in habits of thought and speech. He never seemed to touch the life of Britain.

"Yet the contrast but emphasizes the significance of the statue standing where it does.

"He was of English speech. The English Bible and English Shakespeare, studied in the intervals of toil and by the light of the log fire in the frontier cabin, were the bases of his education; and from them he gained, through greatness of heart and fine intelligence, the power of expression to give his Gettysburg address and his Second Inaugural a place among the masterpieces of English prose."

Mr. Root's address concluded with these words:

"Because under the direct tests of national character, in the stress of supreme effort and sacrifice, in the Valley of the Shadow of Death, both Britain and America prove themselves of kin to Abraham Lincoln, friendship between us is safe; and the statue of Lincoln the American stands as of right before the old Abbey where sleep the great of Britain's history."

Y. K. L.

The Wide Horizon

Can Organized Peace Prevail?

Excerpts From a Radio Talk Over Station WIXAE

By Dr. Roland Hall Sharp

YOU don't have to be a pacifist these days to be vitally interested in peace. Before our eyes a struggle is going on between organized peace and incipient war, a struggle more gripping in its sheer drama of actuality than the most excitingly improbable novel.

Where does the organized peace movement stand? What are the encouraging developments, and where lie the danger signals? How are we to keep the track clear ahead, even while grappling with obstacles of the present?

First, as to the emergence and growth of organized peace. In the turmoil of the day, we need perspective to give us stability and to keep our courage strong. So we are going to think about the world in a way that might not have occurred to some of us in the daily round of our affairs. The problem of peace is a problem of government on the world scale, since modern war tends to cut across the interests of many nations.

Government on the world scale! Think about that a moment. It makes peace seem more practical, nearer to the kind of peace we enjoy—most of the time—as an accepted and expected function of our local or national governments. We are all accustomed to thinking about government on less than a world scale.

But when it comes to world government, we all, and our national governments with us, pause in the face of a new and seemingly baffling challenge. The problems of world peace are so vast, so interlaced, so unprecedented in volume and in the number of persons they affect, that they bring to government as an institution its supreme test. We have set off hopefully to devise general rules of peace and disarmament, affecting some 2,000,000,000 persons, in 307 nations or countries, of four main races and speaking some 2800 languages and dialects!

* * *

Yet while the problem of reconciling conflicting interests is largely unprecedented on the world stage, it is copiously precedented on the minor, national stages which make up the world. The very nations which today clash on the international plane, and often run out of gear and at cross-purposes because no adequate world government has yet been devised, testify by their own history to the steady evolution of government from the clan to the modern state.

In small ways, the League of Nations has shown that an international organization, when powerful enough, can prevent war between nations, and can remove economic or social conditions that lead to war.

Admittedly some of these were relatively minor affairs, but the League method worked, just the same. When Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931, the same method did not work, because the League powers were not ready to make the necessary sacrifices to enforce the Covenant in a dispute far off in Asia, and affecting the interests of two great nonmembers of the League—Russia and the United States. All the League did under the circumstances was to rebuke Japan, and refuse to recognize her illegal gains.

But when Italy invaded Ethiopia on October 2 of last year, the League surprised everyone—especially Japan and Italy—by taking strong action. *Less than a week* after the Italian invasion, Geneva had ruled Italy the aggressor. The speed of this action was amazing in view of the fact that the League in fifteen years had never been able to agree on how to define the aggressor. Confronted with Italy's move, the Council unanimously decided it was aggression.

The next step, application of sanctions, brings us to the most powerful and united effort ever made by world nations to defend a weak country against a stronger one openly violating its international peace obligations. So far the fifty-odd members of the League are applying four sanctions, seeking by economic and financial pressure to bring an aggressor back into line.

* * *

A hindrance to further League action is that even the latest neutrality law proposed in the United States permits the continuance of normal trade with a warring nation. Italy, by strict economy, might conceivably carry on its war if supplied with American oil and other goods from non-League powers.

An objective view of the present situation discloses only the beginnings of government on the world scale, as related to peace. It is not too strong a phrase to say that frontier anarchy, with every nation a law unto itself still reigns in large measure on the international plane.

Yet nations are no longer as free of legal and moral restraints as were the earliest frontiersmen. Today's struggle is between the new, as yet imperfect structure of world law, and the agelong reliance on force, which ends in war.

The bands of social solidarity that have already curbed lawlessness in varying degree from days of the clan to the modern state, must be extended by the peacemaking actions and thoughts of us all to bring order into the final stage of government—worldwide government.